

THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD, MARCH, 1866.

"Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable."—WEBSTER.

TERMS: \$2.00—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 43

EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1909

NO. 4.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1909.

That "the best laid plans of mice and men of tagley" was never better demonstrated than in the inauguration of the new President Thursday when the elements gathered themselves together for the most disagreeable day of the winter and succeeded in nullifying to an almost incredible degree the efforts that had been made to have this inauguration surpass any that had preceded it. Wednesday, the day before when the immense crowds had gathered in anticipation of the ceremonies and celebration, dawned wet and cold. Rain fell all day and toward night there were lightning and thunder and heavy showers. Later the snow began and continued to fall until the streets were buried several inches deep. By daylight the city was cut off from outside communication, telegraph and telephone wires were down and the wind had brought down the poles and left loose wires swinging in the streets. Never before had there been such a delation on inauguration day. The seats in the grand stands which had been erected all along the line of the march were banked with snow. The decorations had either faded out in hideous blurs of red, white and blue or they had fallen to the pavements from their weight of snow. The light wooden pillars which had been stationed along both sides of Pennsylvania Avenue lay in the streets with their decorations of flags and wreaths buried in the snow. The gutters were filled with ice and slush and it was impossible to cross the streets without going over one's shoe tops in the icy flood. Comparatively few had the courage to venture out in the gals and storm so that when Mr. Taft accompanied by Mr. Roosevelt was driven swiftly up the Avenue to the Capitol there was only a small straggling shivering crowd to greet them. Strangers in the city who had shelter were glad to stay in doors and the residents accustomed to the mild temperatures of this semi-Southern climate scarcely knew how to face a blizzard that seemed more suited to the Dakotas or Canada. Thousands were without adequate shelter. The troops recently returned from Cuba were assigned to canvas tents near the river bank and after two years in a tropical climate found themselves in a subarctic temperature with no other protection than these flimsy tents afforded. At the railroad station all was confusion and chaos. Wires being down there was no communication with incoming trains and these arrived unheralded from three to thirty hours late. Many of the passengers arriving at night did not venture out of the station to find lodgings and fifteen hundred people spent the night in the station. Hundreds of others did not arrive in time for the inauguration at all but came in on the limping trains many hours late. Many others reaching the city gave one glance at the conditions and boarded the next out for home. Baltimore hotels were crowded by the inauguration visitors who got as far as the Monumental city and divining the conditions at the Capitol stopped off there. The West Point Cadets, did not get into the city until the next day and suffered as many others from lack of food and accommodations on the train which had not provided for such an exigency. It would take columns to express the disappointment and disgust of the strangers who had come from great distances to see the Inauguration and Congress came in well for the righteous indignation of everyone for not having long ago changed the inaugural date to a later season when better weather might be counted on.

It was impossible for Mr. Taft to make his address outside the Capitol and the crowd that defied the weather to gather in anticipation of hearing him shared the disappointment that seemed to attend all the plans for the day. Even the Senate galleries which had been carefully reserved seat by seat for the families of the Congressman had rows of vacant places when Mr. Taft took the oath of office.

After taking the oath of office and making his address Mr. Taft accompanied by his wife, (this being the first occasion when a President's wife has appeared in the carriage with him on his way to the White House for the first time as President,) drove up the Avenue along the line which was to have been the route of the parade. A few brave soldiers, a civic club or two from Ohio and a number of stragglers followed the Presidential carriage and composed all there was of the spectacle which thousands had come miles to see and for which many had paid from twenty-five to six hundred dollars for windows from which to view it.

Good Things to Forget.

Marsden declares that there is nothing more depressing than to dwell upon the lost opportunities of a misspent life. Whatever your past has been, says the Erie Times, forget it. If it throws a shadow upon the present or causes melancholy or despondency, there is nothing in it which helps you. There is not a single reason why you should hold it in your memory and there are a thousand reasons why you should bury it so deeply that it can never be resurrected. Nothing is more foolish, more positively wicked, than to drag the skeleton of the past—the hideous images, the foolish deeds, the unfortunate experiences of the past—into to-day's work to mar and spoil it. There are plenty of people who have been failures up to the present moment who could do wonders in the future if they would only forget the past, if they only had the ability to cut it off, to close the door on it forever and start anew.

Confirmation Services.

The Right Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, visited Emporium last Sunday. Confirmation services were held at Emmanuel Episcopal Church on Sunday evening, at which time twenty-seven were received into the church. The Bishop preached a very interesting and instructive sermon and in his forceful and clear-out way presented the subject of Confirmation in a large and liberal light. It is not something, he said, that Episcopalians have invented and use exclusively for themselves. It is an apostolic ordinance and it should be freely bestowed upon all baptized Christians of whatever name, who care enough about it, to wish to receive it. After the sermon he administered the solemn rite of confirmation. The largest class that was ever presented were received into this church at this time. Those who received the Laying on of Hands were: Rev. John L. Robertson, Mrs. Wealthy Logan, Mrs. Lottie Murphy, Mrs. Estella Matley, Mrs. Theresa Housler Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Johnson, Misses Ethel Waddington, Mildred Faucett, Dora Morse, Carolyn Moore, Belle Campbell, Mary Leutze, Mabel Foster, Cora Hackett, Phebe Hackett, and Messrs. H. Clyde Thomas, Mark O. Ellis, Melvin H. Logan, Robert H. Leutze, Oscar R. Foster, William H. Howard, Jr., Edward R. Viner, Ray L. Waddington, Wm. Franklin Housler, Claude A. Campbell, and Harold M. Waddington.

Emmanuel Church Notice.

March 14, Third Sunday in Lent:—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 10:30 a. m., morning prayer and sermon, subject: "The First and Great Commandment." 7:30 p. m., evening prayer and sermon, subject: "Seeking the Kingdom of God." Daily services in Lent: Monday, Tuesdays and Thursdays in the parish house at 4 p. m. On Wednesday and Friday evenings in the church at 7:30 o'clock.

Sunday School Teachers, Attention!

All Sunday school teachers and those wishing to prepare themselves for Sunday school teaching, are asked to meet in Emmanuel parish house on Thursday evening, March 18, at 7:30 o'clock, to organize a Union Teachers' Training Class, to take up Hurlbut's Course of Bible Studies, or any other that may be preferred. If any Sunday school will be represented by two persons in this class, that school will be credited with a Teacher's Training Class in the state report of the Pennsylvania Sunday School Association.

J. M. ROBERTSON,
Co. Supt. T. T. Dept.

Eye Specialist.

Prof. W. H. Budine, the well known Eye Specialist, of Binghamton, N. Y., will be at R. H. Hirsch's jewelry store, Emporium, Pa., March 13th. If you can't see well or have headache don't fail to call and see Prof. Budine, as he guarantees to cure all such cases. Lenses ground and fitted in old frames. Eyes tested and examined free. All work guaranteed.

Eggs for Hatching.

From thoroughbred Single Comb White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks. One dollar per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN F. SULLIVAN,
3-13t. R. F. D., Driftwood, Pa.

To Rent.

Furnished rooms, corner of Fifth and Cherry Sts. Apply to Arthur Frappier

Notice.

Old negatives for hot beds: 5x7, 60c per hundred; 8x10 \$1.30 per hundred, at Bair's Studio.

Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade will hold its regular meeting in their room, over the Library, next Friday evening. Plans for a Fourth of July celebration will be discussed. All members and any one interested in this movement, are urgently requested to be present.

Returned From the Sunny South.

Hon. Geo. J. LaBar and wife and Mrs. C. W. Rishell and Miss Mallbrick, have returned to their homes in this place after a very enjoyable six weeks trip which included several places of interest in Florida.

First Presbyterian Church.

Paul J. Lux, Pastor.
Morning Worship 10:30, sermon on "How to Make Success in Christian Life." Sunday School 11:45. Christian Endeavor 6:30. Evening Service 7:30, sermon on "Hindrances that keep many from becoming Christians." A cordial invitation to the public to worship with us and a hearty welcome to all who will come.

Skiddo Club.

The above club was organized last Wednesday evening at the home of Mrs. John Piper, of Hardecrabble Hill, (an adjunct of Fairview Heights.) Officers for the ensuing year were elected and committees appointed. Refreshments were served to about a dozen members and the meeting was adjourned at 12 a. m.

Should be Returned.

A paper has been in circulation the past week among our citizens for their signatures, requesting the return of the state police recently removed from this county. It is earnestly desired that they be sent back at once as their presence especially at this season of the year is very desirable and will have a tendency to keep the law breakers from the streets until the season opens for trout and for various other reasons. They should by all means be returned as they are thoroughly acquainted with this county and are of great value to our people.

Revival Services.

The meetings still continue at the Free Methodist church. Services every night this week, including Saturday evening. D. B. Toby, Evangelist, of Franklin, Pa., has been secured by the pastor to assist in the meetings. Rev. Toby comes well recommended as a speaker. The district elder Rev. A. J. Hill, of Bradford, Pa., will be present and conduct the regular quarterly meeting services over the Sabbath.

Much good is being accomplished in these services, interest in the truths of the gospel is being awakened. Some are heeding the call to a Christian life. Come, worship with us. Services at 7:30 p. m. A cordial invitation to all to attend these services is extended by the pastor and his associates in these special efforts for the salvation of mankind.

F. B. SCHRINER, Pastor.

A Valuable Hen.

High records in the hen family have been shattered by a Plymouth Rock hen in the poultry yards of H. H. Loomis of Geneva.

Early on the morning of Feb. 3, two eggs of normal size were found under "No. 7," as she is known. On Feb. 4 she laid a double-yoked egg weighing over three ounces, making practically four eggs in two days. On Thursday, Feb. 25, she laid another double yoked egg weighing 3½ ounces and measured 6½ x 7½ inches, on Friday a normal egg, and on Saturday she did the very remarkable "stunt" of laying three eggs, weighing 2½ ounces, and each identical in shape and size. At 4 p. m. the nests were visited and not a trap was sprung, at 5 o'clock when Mrs. Loomis made her hourly rounds, one nest was occupied and on releasing the hens, she was dumfounded to find three eggs.

As the record of the trap nest is absolutely unimpeachable, since the hen, once in cannot escape until released after noting the number of her leg band, nor no other can enter, the truth of the occurrence cannot be questioned. —Ex.

A Small Run of Logs.

A small run of logs will go into the boom at Williamsport this spring, not many over 2,000,000 feet, says Gazette and Bulletin. Most of them will go to the mill of the Central Pennsylvania Lumber company, although some of them belong to Brown, Clark and Howe.

Eggs for Hatching.

Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Silver Spangled Hamburgs, \$1.25 per 13. Orders book now for spring delivery.

D. F. SEAVER.

The Local Option Bill Defeated

The much talked about Local Option measure came up for second reading in the legislature Tuesday evening and went down to defeat after a fair fight, the vote standing 137 to 66. Representative Fair says he will make no effort to reconsider the measure. Hon. Josiah Howard, Representative from this county, voted against the bill. While the speeches were being delivered upon the merits and demerits of the measure, on motion of Mr. Howard all remarks were limited to three minutes.

Help the Schools.

The East Ward School has entered a contest to secure a piano for the school building. The contest is being held by the North American, published at Philadelphia and will hold good until April 4th. A coupon in every paper, is good for one vote. Up to the present time, our school has sent in about 1800 votes. Emporium people kindly communicate with the teachers of the East Ward School and assist them in securing a piano. Seven plans will be given in the city of Philadelphia and six plans will be given in the state of Pennsylvania, outside of the city. Get in line and help.

Baptist Church Notes.

10:30 a. m. worship and preaching; 6:30 p. m., Y. P. S. C. E.; 7:30 p. m., Evangelistic Service.

The morning sermon will deal with the condition of women in Christian lands as compared with those who are under the regime of other religions. We invite the attention of all woman who are interested in the subject of woman's place in the affairs of society. In the evening a short song service will be followed by a word picture entitled, "A preacher who was onto his job." All seats free. Everyone welcome.

JOHN LYMAN BOGUE, Pastor.

Cause of Forest Fires.

Data compiled by the State Forestry Department and furnished to the State Railroad Commission for its use in making regulations for curbing forest fires shows that railroads are to blame for 28 per cent. of all the blazes in the woods in the last six years. In 1907, the percentage rose to 41.8, and in 1908 probably as high, although the data has not been completed. In the six year period the fires from unknown causes were 726. Those incendiary were 217; hunters and fishermen, 122; burning brush, 181; saw mills, 90; tram road engines, 20; berry pickers, 6; carelessness, 79; picknickers and children, 23; tramps, 19; lightning, 9; wood cutters, 4. The Commission has asked every operating railroad for information as to what it does to prevent fires and will prescribe new regulations of its own this spring.

Friendly Society.

The Friendly Society of the Presbyterian Church, were entertained last Friday evening, at the church, by Miss Baugelt. After the business of the Society was transacted five new members were initiated into the mysteries of the Society. A short, but interesting program, was then rendered after which Miss Baugelt, assisted by the Misses Dodson and Metzger, served refreshments. The next meeting will be held Friday evening, April 2nd, at the home of Miss Jettie Wiley.

\$8,000,000 is Due State.

An amazing condition of the books of the state treasury is laid bare in a communication from State Treasurer Sheatz to Attorney General Todd recently.

The statements shows that millions of dollars due the commonwealth in taxes from corporations in years past were not collected. In going over about one-third of the accounts of the treasurer's books an aggregate of \$8,000,000 uncollected tax money has been found and at this ratio the amount uncollected would reach the enormous sum of \$8,000,000.

The investigation has been carried back from 1907 to 1882. Among other things State Treasurer Sheatz has found many hundreds of entries of payments that were not credited to the accounts.

The treasurer urges that some steps be taken to collect what is collectable of this amount and to remove the remainder from the books of the department.

Basket Ball.

An interesting game of basket ball will be played at this place on Saturday evening. Emporium vs Port Allegany. Game called at 8:30 at Opera House.

A Popular Error About Natural Gas.

It has become such a common cry among consumers of natural gas, that the company from which they secure their supply is pumping air into their main, when the gas pressure is low that some attention should be given the subject, and the most peculiar feature of this charge is that men of ordinary common sense and many with rudimentary education in chemistry make these charges. If firms supplying natural gas were to pump air into their mains they would within twenty-four hours asphyxiate or blow up seven-eighths of their consumers and the subsequent damage suits would ruin such a concern beyond all hope of recovery.

The simplest illustration to show that air cannot be forced through a gas main and made to light, even for an instant, is that of a new installation in a building. After the plumber or pipe-fitter completes his work and the gas pressure is permitted to enter the pipes any attempt to at lighting a burner will be frustrated. A pressure of air will be forced from the pipes sometimes strong enough to blow out a lighted match but it will not burn. This is because the pipes are filled with air, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon di-oxide and a certain amount of vapor. This will not burn, although it is necessary to aid combustion of gas and other inflammable substances. What results in a new pipe or where air fills a pipe would also result if a pressure of air was forced into a gas main to force the gas more quickly through the mains or to enrich the gas or even to make a gas meter work more rapidly as the charge is frequently made.

It has been maintained that the air pressure forced into the gas main assimilates with the gas and impoverishes it. If this is true, why did not the air in the gas pipe left there after a plumber or gas fitter has completed his work assimilate with the gas? That it does not every one has observed who has ever tried to light a burner at the end of a newly laid pipe. Many companies supplying natural gas maintain large pumping stations along their mains between the gas wells and the point of consumption. These are located in isolated places usually, and the public merely learns that such pumping places are maintained, but few attempts are made to investigate the working of these pumps and why they are necessary. When natural gas was first made use of as a fuel it was wasted in every possible manner, within a few years the pressure from nature's storage tanks began to diminish. There was still plenty of gas within the bowels of the earth, but it could not issue forth in sufficient volume to supply the demand, what more natural than to have pumps erected and to pump it out of the earth to the consumers? This is exactly what is being done.

Some cities have rivers passing through their confines, others have lakes nearby from which the water supply is secured. The water does not run into the homes of the citizens. It is pumped into reservoirs or stand pipes, or it is pumped in some places direct to the consumer. Do the pumps supply air instead of water? Not any more than the natural amount that mingles with the water in its passage. The pumping of natural gas is exactly the same proposition. The only air that is mixed with the gas is that which comes from the gas chambers below and every one who has given the subject any attention knows that gas will ascend above air because it is lighter, volume for volume.

If air was pumped into gas mains, the consumer would have a gust of air, then a small supply of gas between the strokes of pumping. It would require a continuous igniter at the place of burning to start a blaze every time the rush of air extinguished the blaze. The truth is that some gas is so poor that it will not develop proper heat. In most cases, however, the ignorance of the consumer and the plumber is to blame. They do not know how to regulate the air pressure through the mixer, believing one mixer will do all sorts of gas and pressure. A special mixer is necessary for each mixture of gas and it requires some little attention to regulate the amount. Gas burners have been noticed with large quantities of black carbon hanging about and the complaint is heard that the gas is poor, so as to hurry the gas meter and enrich the corporation. The very carbons hanging about in profusion is evidence that the gas and air are not mixed properly for burning and the fault lies with the consumer.

Yours Respectfully,
HENRY J. KENLY.
Emporium, Pa., March 9th, 1909.

THE WEATHER.

FRIDAY, Fair.
SATURDAY, Fair.
SUNDAY, Fair.

First National Bank,

At the close of business, March 10, 1909,
\$804,312.69.

DIMES MAKES DOLLARS.

Lay aside the little sums you spend for things not needed. Dimes makes Dollars, and dollars deposited in our Savings Department work for you day and night.

\$1.00 Starts an Account.

3% INTEREST PAID ON SAVING BOOK ACCOUNTS AND CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

DR. LEON REX FELT,

Rockwell Block, Emporium, Pa.

DR. H. W. MITCHELL,

(Successor to Dr. A. B. Mead.)
Office over A. F. Vogt's Shoe Store,
Emporium, Pa. 12y

Missionary Collection.

Last Sunday the last missionary collection was taken in the M. E. Sunday school for this Conference year. The collection for the year amounted to \$153.00, an increase of \$10.00 over previous year. The amount paid by each class for the year is as follows:

Classes	1907	1908	Incr/de
Rev. J. F. Anderson	\$25.00	\$16.90	
L. K. Huntington	50.00	51.66	\$1.66
H. A. Cox	12.29	14.67	2.47
F. P. Strayer	13.00	13.91	.91
Mrs. W. J. Taylor	6.70	7.85	1.15
Mrs. F. V. Helman	4.30	4.85	.55
Mrs. J. P. McNaney	5.00	7.05	2.05
Mrs. A. C. Blum	3.10	3.10	
Mrs. S. Stoddard	3.49	4.75	1.25
Mrs. E. P. White	2.80	6.91	4.11
Miss Lena Evans	4.50	4.50	
Miss Myrtle Lloyd	2.77		
Miss Jean McNaney	1.59		
Primary	13.00	13.39	.39
	143.00	153.00	10.00

Mrs. Taylor's class also educate a child in India at \$15.00 year.

Killed by Train.

George Cannon, of Keating, Pa., was struck and instantly killed by a light engine at Round Island Station Sunday evening at 5:15. Mr. Cannon alighted from Round Island station and stepped across on the east bound track directly in front of a light passenger engine which was passing at that time, the engine struck him and hurled him under the wheels of the cars of No. 61's train, cutting his right leg off between the knee and ankle and crushing his head. He sustained severe internal injuries which, together, resulted in instant death. The man was 47 years old and was a woodsman by trade. He belongs to the pioneer Cannon family of Keating, Pa., and was well known through Clinton and Cameron counties. He was buried Wednesday morning, March 10th, at Keating Pa. The community is shocked and grieved by Mr. Cannon's untimely death.

J. F. S.

Notice.

Silver Star Hive No. 27, will serve an egg supper in Brooks Hall, Sterling Run, on 17th of March. Everybody welcome.

R. K.

Notice.

Regular meeting of N. P. L., No. 737, will be held on Friday evening, March 19th, at which time will be the annual election of officers. Let all members be present.

Measles and Scarlet Fever.

More children die from measles in Pennsylvania each year than from scarlet fever and smallpox combined, and whooping cough which is commonly regarded as a very insignificant malady, takes two-thirds as many children as diphtheria.—Ex.

Religious.

Rev. J. L. Robertson, D. D., of Warren, Pa., will preach in the First Methodist Episcopal Church next Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Robertson is father of the Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Emporium. Preaching by the pastor at 7:30 p. m.

For Sale.

A desirable property on Grove St., at Sinnamahoning, three lots, one dwelling house and good out buildings. Good location. Apply to

MRS. J. W. LIGHTNER,
Sinnamahoning, Pa.

Wanted.

A girl to do chamber work. Apply at the City Hotel.

Card of Thanks.

Please convey our thanks to those kind friends and neighbors for their many acts of kindness during the sickness and death of our only son Leonard LeRoy.

MR. AND MRS. A. L. HICKOCK.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....\$2.00
 Paid in advance.....1.50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.
 Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, \$2; each subsequent insertion 10 cents per square.
 Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.
 Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.
 Business cards, five lines or less, 15 cents per year, over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.
 No local inserted for less than 75 cents per line.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.
 No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.
 Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

The Real Teacher.

I care not whether a man is called a tutor, an instructor, or a full professor, nor whether any academic degrees adorn his name; nor how many facts or symbols of facts he has stored away in his brain. If he has these four powers: clear sight, quick imagination, sound reason, and right, strong will, I call him an educated man, and fit to be a teacher.—Henry Van Dyke.

Must Have the Wishbone.

A Connecticut man gleefully announces that he has succeeded in breeding a duck which has no breastbone. Nobody who has ever carved a duck will object to this new variety, but the ambitious Connecticut man should be warned that any attempt to produce a chicken without a wishbone will be resented by several million children, to say nothing of grown-ups.

Cross Breeding a Success.

For the last few years the Japanese government has been steadily buying stallions, both thoroughbred and hackney, in England, America, France and Hungary. The government representative recently reported officially that a great improvement had already been made in the class of young stock as the outcome of crossing these imported sires with the native mares.

Teacher of Physiology.

"Now we will dissect this odd little animal. But first, Jimmy Phallig, will you tell me what we have here?" Jimmy—"Faith, and it's called a bat, sir." Teacher—"Very well. Now, how many kinds of bats are there?" Jimmy—"There are foive. The black bat, the red bat, the acrobat, the baseball bat and the brickbat, sir."

The Immortals.

Two women were standing recently before some original torsos of gods in an art museum not far from Boston. After gazing at the marbles for some moments one of the women was heard to remark to her companion: "To think that they were once alive!"—Life.

When Success Came.

"Was he a drinking man?" asked counsel of a woman who was testifying on the stand in regard to the habits of her husband. "Well," was the reply, "for the first six months after our marriage he didn't drink any to speak of, but after that he drank to great success."

His Vocation Settled.

Parke—"I don't know what I am ever going to do with that boy of mine. He is careless and absolutely reckless of consequences, and doesn't seem to care for any one." Lane—"Good! You can make a taxicab driver out of him."—Life.

Roads to Wisdom.

There are three ways by which we can come to wisdom: First, by means of meditation; this is the noblest way. Second, by means of imitation; this is the easiest way, and third, by means of experience; this is the most difficult way.—Confucius.

Sermon in Five Lines.

Some people, in addition to crossing bridges before they are reached, go to the trouble and expense of building bridges where there is never likely to be any water.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Choice Is One's Own.

Some persons assimilate only what is ugly and evil from the same moral circumstances which supply good and beautiful results—the fragrance of celestial flowers—to the daily life of others.—Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Her Vocation.

She has looks, youth, money and little trace of the maternal instinct—she was born to be a widow.—From "An Adventure in Exile," by Richard Duffy.

Making a Pistol Safe.

When you wish to show a person how to use a revolver remove the cylinder, put on the safety catch and keep your finger off the trigger.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Fidgetables.

"Kitty," said her mother, rebuking, "you must sit still when you are at the table." "I can't, mamma," protested the little girl, "I'm a fidgetarian."

TAKES OATH IN SENATE CHAMBER

FIRST TIME IN 76 YEARS THAT OUTDOOR CEREMONY IS ABANDONED.

PARADE THREE HOURS LONG

Accompanied by Ex-President Roosevelt and Guard of Honor Through Blinding Snow to Capitol.

Washington, D. C.—The first chief executive to take the oath of office in the chamber of the senate in 76 years, William Howard Taft, yesterday became president of the United States. Accompanied to the capitol by President Roosevelt and a guard of honor through a swirl of blinding snow, Mr. Taft returned to the White House just as the sun began to force its way through the thinning clouds of gray. A sudden blizzard sweeping in from the northwest Wednesday night caused an abandonment of the outdoor ceremonies on the famous east front of the capitol, much to Mr. Taft's chagrin. For nearly three hours President Taft and Vice President Sherman reviewed a passing column which was replete with martial splendor and picturesque with civic display.

Ceremonies in Senate Chamber. Following the brilliant and impressive ceremonies in the senate chamber, during which both president and vice president took the oath of office, President Roosevelt, again a private citizen, bade an affectionate adieu to his successor and then hurried away through a side door to take train for New York. Outside the capitol the re-



tiring chief executive was met by 800 members of the New York County committee and under their escort was driven to the Union station. A band at the head of the column playing "Auld Lang Syne" told the story of the march. Roosevelt declared that while he had "a bully time" as president, he was glad to lay down the duties of office. He paid tribute to his successor and especially commented upon the latter's inaugural address as a splendid effort.

President and Mrs. Taft were given the centers of interest at the culminating feature of memorable day—the inaugural ball in the pension building. The scene in the cavernous building, which had been transformed into a canopied court of ivory and white, was another of the brilliant pictures which are quadrennially painted here by the gathering of vast and brilliant assemblage from every section of the country.

The presidential carriage, drawn by four bay horses, which had been closed against the storm as President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft made their way to the capitol, was thrown open during the return journey.

Jackson Last to Take Oath in Senate. Not since Andrew Jackson's second inauguration in 1833 had a president taken the oath in the senate. At his first inaugural Jackson had protested against an indoor ceremony. His second induction into office, however, was marred by bad weather similar to that which prevailed yesterday.

To effect the change in ceremonies from the great stand erected along the east front of the capitol to the senate chamber, it was necessary to rush a special resolution through the house and senate.

When President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft were announced at the main door of the senate chamber opposite the presiding officer's desk, the auditorium of the upper branch of congress held what was probably its most brilliant assemblage of dignitaries of state and nation, and richly uniformed ambassadors, ministers and special representatives from practically every country of the civilized world.

Japanese Are Going Home.

Tokio, Japan.—Returns just completed by the foreign office show that between June and December, 1908, 1,354 Japanese left the empire bound for the United States, while 3,500 returned from the United States during the same period. The total number of Japanese sailing for Hawaii from Japan during the same period is shown to have been 1,151 while those returning from the islands number 2,951. During January, 1909, the foreign office figures show 152 Japanese sailed for the United States.

SUSPENDS OPERATIONS

CHRISTIE GRAIN CO. OF KANSAS CITY CLOSES ITS DOORS.

LIABILITIES ABOUT \$125,000

Was One of the Heaviest Operators in Grain and Stocks on the Board of Trade.

Kansas City, Kan.—The Christie Grain Co. of Kansas City, Kan., has failed. Judge Fischer of the Wyandotte county district court appointed W. M. Whitelaw as receiver for the firm. The liabilities will reach \$125,000.

Heavy Operator in Grain.

The Christie company was the heaviest operator in grain, stocks and provisions on the Kansas City board of trade. It had 110 correspondents in the principal cities in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado.

Employees Discharged.

Two hours after the "tickers" and telegraph instruments were silenced and the 50 employees discharged and paid off, a petition alleging insolvency was presented to Judge E. L. Fischer on behalf of C. C. Christie, owner of 246 shares of the company's stock. The petition set forth that the assets were less than the indebtedness of the company and the cause of danger to the creditors attaching the assets and dissipating them in costs and expenses a receiver was asked.

The company has been operating in Kansas City, Kan., since the Missouri law taxing grain and stock transactions became operative two years ago.

INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY BRIGHT

Price Readjustments Beginning to Work Toward Expected Improvement in Demand.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Already the price readjustments are beginning to work toward the expected improvement in demand, and this and President Taft's inaugural declarations favorable to "that measure of stability" which is "essential to the life and growth of all business" are important contributions to financial and trade confidence, and make stronger the hope of full industrial recovery. Both in sentiment and amount of new business in sight the iron and steel trade shows some gain. New business that is being figured on aggregates a good volume. Dullness is still pronounced in pig iron.

In spite of the upward tendency of raw material, buyers of cotton goods make a determined effort to secure a lower level of quotations. No new business reported in woolen goods, but it is believed that buyers will eventually need requirements. Dress goods are generally well sustained with staple lines leading in strength.

POLICE CAPTAIN MURDERED

Patrolman Who Had Been Reprimanded Shoots His Superior Officer in the Head.

Washington, D. C.—Capt. W. H. Mathews of the Fifth police precinct in this city was shot and killed while sitting at his desk in the station house by Policeman Collier. Collier quietly entered the station, went immediately into the captain's office, jerked from his pocket a revolver and began firing bullets into Mathews' body. Five shots were fired, two of them piercing the captain's skull.

Collier, it is alleged, had been reprimanded by Capt. Mathews for a breach of the rules and this at that time angered him. The police say they know of no other reason for Collier's action. Lieut. Sprinkle arrested Collier. The prisoner refused to say anything about the shooting. Capt. Mathews was 56 years old and for 20 years had been in the police department.

MAKES PLEA FOR HIS LIBERTY

Albert T. Patrick, Convicted of Murder, Argues Nearly Two Hours in Court.

New York City.—In a dramatic appeal before the appellate division of the supreme court in Brooklyn, Albert T. Patrick, who was sentenced to death for the murder of William Marsh Rice in September, 1900, argued for nearly four hours for his liberty. The principal points of his contention were that his conviction was the result of a "colossal conspiracy on the part of justice at his trial and the authorities who prosecuted him" and that Gov. Higgins had no legal right to commute the sentence of the court to life imprisonment inasmuch as he had not asked for or consented to such commutation.

Decision was reserved by the court and two weeks allowed the relator in which to file a brief. In the meantime Patrick will be taken back to Sing Sing prison and given all the facilities he needs to prepare his brief.

Dynamite Tore Body to Pieces.

CH. and Tenn.—Davis Coffman, aged 30 years, purchased a stick of dynamite, attached a fuse to it, lighted it and lay down on the dynamite. The explosion tore Coffman's head to atoms and the body almost to the waist was torn to shreds.

Casualties During Inauguration.

Washington, D. C.—The record of casualties incident to the inauguration ceremonies was three deaths, three probably fatally injured and more than 75 persons slightly injured.

WHOLE EAST STORM TOSSED

TRAIN SERVICE TIED UP FOR HOURS IN VICINITY OF BALTIMORE.

POLES AND WIRES ON TRACKS

Visitors to Inauguration Return Home Without Seeing Ceremonies at the National Capital.

Baltimore, Md.—The storm of yesterday seemed to center in Baltimore and vicinity. The train service between Baltimore and Washington and Haver de Grace, on the south side of the Susquehanna river, was crippled so that a great crowd of persons from Philadelphia, New York and other northern cities were stranded at the railroad stations unable to proceed to the capital and witness the inauguration ceremonies and parade. This condition of affairs was due chiefly to the blowing down of the telegraph and telephone and other wires along the railroad tracks. In many cases the poles fell across the tracks and made it impossible for the trains to proceed with safety. Then again drifts of snow made traffic particularly difficult between Baltimore and Washington and other sections within a radius of 55 miles of the city. At 5 a. m. 22 trains were stalled between Baltimore and Washington.

As soon as the railroad and telegraph and telephone people realized the havoc wrought, they got their wrecking gangs to work with the result that by noon the tracks were cleared up enough to permit slow traffic. Arms of the telegraph or telephone poles were placed in an upright position along the lines of the railroad and a single emergency wire was strung up in an effort to get the city in communication with the outside world.

Two Persons Lost Lives.

Aside from the damage done to the wires and poles, two persons at least are known to have lost their lives. These were Policeman Thomas Worthington and Miss Margaret Schumpf, who were electrocuted by coming in contact with fallen live wires.

In New York City the storm was one of the most severe of the winter, although the weather bureau asserted that the metropolis had received "only the edge of the disturbance." Three lives were lost in the sinking of six Baltimore & Ohio coal barges at St. George, Staten Island. Much other damage was done to shipping all along the Atlantic coast.

STEPHENSON FINALLY CHOSEN

After Bitter Fight Wisconsin Senator Will Succeed Himself for Period of Six Years.

Madison, Wis.—United States Senator Isaac Stephenson, who yesterday completed the unexpired term of John C. Spooner, was on the 23d ballot in the Wisconsin legislative joint assembly elected to succeed himself for a period of six years. Senator Stephenson received 63 out of 123 votes cast, thus having a majority of one.

The election of Senator Stephenson ended with what has been a bitter fight extending over a period of five weeks. There were ten absentees when the vote was taken. Although Stephenson was the successful candidate at the primary election, his opponents had fought against his election by the legislature because of the filing of a number of specific charges by Senator John G. Blaine alleging corruption during the primary campaign. Before the time for balloting arrived a movement was started looking to legislative inquiry into the senatorial primary and after somewhat of a struggle a joint resolution pointing to that end was adopted. While the investigation has been in progress two weeks, nothing has developed so far that would endanger Mr. Stephenson's seat in the senate.

Enter Protest Against Election.

The friends of Senator Stephenson claim he was really elected on the separate ballot of both houses preceding the joint ballot of January 26 when he received a majority of the ballots cast in each house. Lieut. Gov. Strange, however, refused to recognize an election and ballots have been taken in joint assembly every day since that time that the legislature has been in session. As soon as the result of the joint ballot was announced Senator Blaine, who was author of the charges against Senator Stephenson, secured recognition and entered a protest against the election on the alleged ground that Stephenson had violated the corrupt practices act. The chair said such a protest would be admitted to the records.

Miner Makes Rich Strike.

San Bernardino, Cal.—Harry Parsons, a desert miner, 75 years old, left San Bernardino yesterday for Philadelphia to visit relatives whom he has not seen for 50 years. He goes back with a fortune estimated at \$1,000,000, all amassed within the last four years among the mining regions of this county and southern Nevada. When Bullfrog was first discovered, Parsons was camped ten miles distant, trying to make himself believe that he had at last made a strike. He threw up these claims.

The Place to Buy Cheap
 — IS AT —
J. F. PARSONS'

5-DROPS
 TRADE MARK
CURES
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA
NEURALGIA and
KIDNEY TROUBLE
 "5-DROPS" taken internally, rids the blood of the poisonous matter and acids which are the direct causes of these diseases. Applied externally it affords almost instant relief from pain, while a permanent cure is being effected by purifying the blood, dissolving the poisonous substance and removing it from the system.
DR. S. D. BLAND
 Of Brewton, Ga., writes:
 "I had been a sufferer for a number of years with Lumbago and Rheumatism in my arms and legs, and tried all the remedies that I could get from medical works, and also consulted with a number of the best physicians, but found nothing that gave the relief obtained from '5-DROPS.' I shall prescribe it in my practice for rheumatism and kindred diseases."
FREE
 If you are suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble or any kindred disease, write to us for a trial bottle of "5-DROPS," and test it yourself.
 "5-DROPS" can be used any length of time without acquiring a "drug habit," as it is entirely free of opium, cocaine, alcohol, laudanum, and other similar ingredients.
 Large Size Bottle, "5-DROPS" (500 Doses) \$1.00. For Sale by Druggists.
SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY,
 Dept. 80, 140 Lake Street, Chicago.

HERE'S THE POINT

If you are a business man, did you ever think of the field of opportunity that advertising opens to you? There is almost no limit to the possibilities of your business if you study how to turn trade into your store. If you are not getting your share of the business of your community there's a reason. People go where they are attracted—where they know what they can get and how much it is sold for. If you make direct statements in your advertising see to it that you are able to fulfill every promise you make. You will add to your business reputation and hold your customers. It will not cost as much to run your ad in this paper as you think. It is the persistent advertiser who gets there. Have something in the paper every issue, no matter how small. We will be pleased to quote you our advertising rates, particularly on the year's business.

MAKE YOUR APPEAL

to the public through the columns of this paper. With every issue it carries its message into the homes and lives of the people. Your competitor has his store news in this issue. Why don't you have yours? Don't blame the people for flocking to his store. They know what he has.

The Home Paper Gives you the reading matter in which you have the greatest interest—the home news. Its every issue will prove a welcome visitor to every member of the family. It should head your list of newspaper and periodical subscriptions.

C. G. SCHMIDT'S,
 HEADQUARTERS FOR
Popular Bakery,
 FRESH BREAD, PIES, FANCY CAKES, ICE CREAM, BUTTER
CONFECTIONERY
 Daily Delivery. All orders given prompt and skillful attention.

Enlarging Your Business

If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to year you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

JOB PRINTING
 We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.

INAUGURATION ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT TAFT

NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE OUTLINES POLICIES

Definite Announcement That Extra Session of Congress Will Be Called to Consider Tariff Revision---Postal Savings Bank Is to Be Pushed---Other Recommendations.

Washington, March 4.—President Taft's inaugural address, delivered after he had taken the oath of office, was as follows:

My Fellow Citizens: Any one who takes the oath I have just taken must feel a heavy weight of responsibility. If not, he has no conception of the powers and duties of the office upon which he is about to enter, or he is lacking in a proper sense of the obligation which the oath imposes.

The office of an inaugural address is to give a summary outline of the main policies of the new administration, so far as they can be anticipated. I have had the honor to be one of the advisers of my distinguished predecessor, and as such, to hold up his hands in the reforms he has initiated. I should be untrue to myself, to my promises and to the declarations of the party platform upon which I am elected to office, if I did not make the maintenance and enforcement of those reforms a most important feature of my administration. They were directed to the suppression of the lawlessness and abuses of power of the great combinations of capital invested in railroads and in industrial enterprises carrying on interstate commerce. The steps which my predecessor took and the legislation passed on his recommendation have accomplished much, have caused a general halt in the vicious policies which created popular alarm, and have brought about in the business affected, a much higher regard for existing law.

To render the reforms lasting, however, and to secure at the same time freedom from alarm on the part of those pursuing proper and progressive business methods, further legislative and executive action are needed. Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the anti-trust law have been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me. On the other hand, the administration is pledged to legislation looking to a proper federal supervision and restriction to prevent excessive issues of bonds and stocks by companies owning and operating interstate commerce railroads.

Then, too, a reorganization of the department of justice, of the bureau of corporations in the department of commerce and labor, and of the interstate commerce commission, looking to effective co-operation of these agencies, is needed to secure a more rapid and certain enforcement of the laws affecting interstate railroads and industrial combinations.

I hope to be able to submit, at the first regular session of the incoming congress, in December next, definite suggestions in respect to the needed amendments to the anti-trust law, and the interstate commerce law, and the changes required in the executive departments concerned in their enforcement.

It is believed that with the changes to be recommended, American business can be assured of that measure of stability and certainty in respect to those things that may be done and those that are prohibited, which is essential to the life and growth of all business. Such a plan must include the right of the people to avail themselves of those methods of combining capital and effort deemed necessary to reach the highest degree of economic efficiency, at the same time differentiating between combinations based upon legitimate economic reasons and those formed with the intent of creating monopolies and artificially controlling prices.

The work of formulating into practical shape such changes is creative work of the highest order, and requires all the deliberation possible in the interval. I believe that the amendments to be proposed are just as necessary in the protection of legitimate business as in the clinching of the reforms which properly bear the name of my predecessor.

Extra Session for March 15.

A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff. In accordance with the promises of the platform upon which I was elected, I shall call congress into extra session, to meet on the fifteenth day of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley act. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in this country, whether of the farm, mine or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here, and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination. It is thought that there has been such a change in conditions since the enactment of the Dingley act, drafted on a similarly protective principle, that the measure of the tariff

above stated will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any.

The proposal to revise the tariff made in such an authoritative way as to lead the business community to count upon it, necessarily halts all those branches of business directly affected, and as these are most important, it disturbs the whole business of the country. It is imperatively necessary, therefore, that a tariff bill be drawn in good faith in accordance with promises made before the election by the party in power, and as promptly passed as due consideration will permit. It is not that the tariff is more important in the long run than the perfecting of the reforms in respect to anti-trust legislation and interstate commerce regulation, but the need for action when the revision of the tariff has been determined upon, is more immediate to avoid embarrassment of business. To secure the needed speed in the passage of the tariff bill, it would seem wise to attempt no other legislation at the extra session. I venture this as a suggestion only, for the course to be taken by congress, upon the call of the executive, is wholly within its discretion.

For Graduated Inheritance Tax.

In the making of a tariff bill, the prime motive is taxation, and the securing thereby of a revenue. Due largely to the business depression which followed the financial panic of 1907, the revenue from customs and other sources has decreased to such an extent that the expenditures for the current fiscal year will exceed the receipts by \$100,000,000. It is imperative that such a deficit shall not continue, and the framers of the tariff bill must of course have in mind the total revenues likely to be produced by it, and so arrange the duties as to secure an adequate income. Should it be impossible to do so by import duties, new kinds of taxation must be adopted, and among these I recommend a graduated inheritance tax, as correct in principle and as certain and easy of collection.

The obligation on the part of those responsible for the expenditures made to carry on the government, to be as economical as possible, and to make the burden of taxation as light as possible, is plain and should be affirmed in every declaration of government policy. This is especially true when we are face to face with a heavy deficit. But when the desire to win the popular approval leads to the cutting off of expenditures really needed to make the government effective, and to enable it to accomplish its proper objects, the result is as much to be condemned as the waste of government funds in unnecessary expenditure. The scope of a modern government in what it can and ought to accomplish for its people has been widened far beyond the principles laid down by the old laissez faire school of political writers, and this widening has met popular approval.

In the department of agriculture, the use of scientific experiments on a large scale, and the spread of information derived from them for the improvement of general agriculture, must go on.

The importance of supervising business of great railroads and industrial combinations, and the necessary investigation and prosecution of unlawful business methods, are another necessary tax upon government which did not exist half a century ago.

Necessary Expenditures.

The putting into force of laws which shall secure the conservation of our resources, so far as they may be within the jurisdiction of the federal government, including the most important work of saving and restoring our forests, and the general improvement of waterways, are all proper government functions which must involve large expenditure if properly performed. While some of them, like the reclamation of arid lands, are made to pay for themselves, others are of such an indirect benefit that this cannot be expected of them. A permanent improvement, like the Panama canal, should be treated as a distinct enterprise, and should be paid for by the proceeds of bonds, the issue of which will distribute its cost between the present and future generations in accordance with the benefits derived. It may well be submitted to the serious consideration of congress whether the deepening and control of the channel of a great river system, like that of the Ohio or of the Mississippi, when definite and practical plans for the enterprise have been approved and determined upon, should not be provided for in the same way.

Then, too, there are expenditures of government absolutely necessary if our country is to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world,

and is to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests, in the maintenance of traditional American policy against the colonization of European monarchies in this hemisphere, and in the promotion of peace and international morality. I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper army, a proper navy and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies.

We should have an army so organized, and so officered, as to be capable in time of emergency, in co-operation with the national militia, and under the provisions of a proper national volunteer law, rapidly to expand into a force sufficient to resist all probable invasion from abroad and to furnish a respectable expeditionary force, if necessary, in the maintenance of our traditional American policy which bears the name of President Monroe.

Calls for Strong Army and Navy.

Our fortifications are yet in a state of only partial completeness and the number of men to man them is insufficient. In a few years, however, the usual annual appropriations for our coast defenses both on the mainland and in the dependencies, will make them sufficient to resist all direct attack, and by that time we may hope that the men to man them will be provided as a necessary adjunct. The distance of our shores from Europe and Asia of course reduces the necessity for maintaining under arms a great army, but it does not take away the requirement of mere prudence, that we should have an army sufficiently large and so constituted as to form a nucleus out of which a suitable force can quickly grow.

What has been said of the army may be affirmed in even a more emphatic way of the navy. A modern navy cannot be improvised. It must be built and in existence when the emergency arises which calls for its use and operation. My distinguished predecessor has in many speeches and messages set out with great force and striking language the necessity for maintaining a strong navy commensurate with the coast line, the governmental resources and the foreign trade of our nation; and I wish to reiterate all the reasons which he has presented in favor of the policy of maintaining a strong navy as the best conservator of our peace with other nations and the best means of securing respect for the assertion of our rights, the defense of our interests and the exercise of our influence in international matters.

Our international policy is always to promote peace. We shall enter into any war with a full consciousness of the awful consequences that it always entails, whether successful or not, and we, of course, shall make every effort, consistent with national honor and the highest national interest, to avoid a resort to arms. We favor every instrumentality, like that of The Hague tribunal and arbitration treaties made with a view to its use in all international controversies, in order to maintain peace and to avoid war. But we should be blind to existing conditions, and should allow ourselves to become foolish idealists, if we did not realize that with all the nations of the world armed and prepared for war, we must be ourselves in a similar condition, in order to prevent other nations from taking advantage of us and of our inability to defend our interests and assert our rights with a strong hand. In the international controversies that are likely to arise in the orient, growing out of the question of the open door and other issues, the United States can maintain her interests intact and can secure respect for her just demands. She will not be able to do so, however, if it is understood that she never intends to back up her assertion of right and her defense of her interest by anything but mere verbal protest and diplomatic note. For these reasons, the expenses of the army and navy and of coast defenses should always be considered as something which the government must pay for, and they should not be cut off through mere consideration of economy. Our government is able to afford a suitable army and a suitable navy. It may maintain them without the slightest danger to the republic or the cause of free institutions, and fear of additional taxation ought not to change a proper policy in this regard.

The policy of the United States in the Spanish war, and since, has given it a position of influence among the nations that it never had before, and should be constantly exerted to securing to its bona fide citizens, whether native or naturalized, respect for them as such in foreign countries. We should make every effort to prevent humiliating and degrading prohibition against any of our citizens wishing temporarily to sojourn in foreign countries, because of race or religion.

Defect in Federal Jurisdiction.

The admission of Asiatic immigrants who can not be amalgamated with our population has been made the subject either of prohibitory clauses in our treaties and statutes, or of strict administrative regulation secured by diplomatic negotiation. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between self-respecting governments. Meantime, we must take every precaution to prevent, or, failing that, to punish outbreaks of race feeling among our people against foreigners of whatever nationality who have by our grant a treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assault or injury.

This leads me to point out a serious

defect in the present federal jurisdiction which ought to be remedied at once. Having assured to other countries by treaty the protection of our laws for such of their subjects or citizens as we permit to come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to a state or a city, not under the control of the federal government, a duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may, and ought to, place in the hands of the federal executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the federal government. It puts our government in a pusillanimous position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform those engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them in is states or cities, not within our control. If we would promise, we must put ourselves in a position to perform our promise. We cannot permit the possible failure of justice due to local prejudice in any state or municipal government to expose us to the risk of a war which might be avoided if federal jurisdiction was asserted by suitable legislation by congress and carried out by proper proceedings instituted by the executive, in the courts of the national government.

Monetary and Banking Laws.

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming administration is a change of our monetary and banking laws, so as to secure greater elasticity in the forms of currency available for trade, and to prevent the limitations of law from operating to increase the embarrassments of a financial panic. The monetary commission lately appointed is giving full consideration to existing conditions and to all proposed remedies, and will doubtless suggest one that will meet the requirements of business and of public interest. We may hope that the report will embody neither the narrow view of those who believe that the sole purpose of the new system should be to secure a large return on banking capital or of those who would have greater expansion of currency with little regard to provisions for its immediate redemption or ultimate security. There is no subject of economic discussion so intricate and so likely to evoke differing views and dogmatic statements as this one. The commission in studying the general influence of currency on business and of business on currency, have wisely extended their investigation in European banking and monetary methods.

Urges Postal Savings Banks.

The incoming congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper postal savings bank bill. It will not be unwise or excessive paternalism. The promise to repay by the government will furnish an inducement to savings deposits which private enterprise cannot supply, and at such a low rate of interest as not to withdraw custom from existing banks. It will substantially increase the funds available for investment as capital in useful enterprises. It will furnish the absolute security which makes the proposed scheme of government guaranty of deposits so alluring without its pernicious results.

I sincerely hope that the incoming congress will be alive, as it should be, to the importance of our foreign trade and of encouraging it in every way feasible. The possibility of increasing this trade in the orient, in the Philippines and in South America are known to everyone who has given the matter attention.

The importance which the department of agriculture and of commerce and labor may play in ridding the markets of Europe of prohibitions and discriminations against the importation of our products is fully understood, and it is hoped that the use of the maximum and minimum feature of our tariff law to be soon passed will be effective to remove many of those restrictions.

The Panama Canal.

The Panama canal will have a most important bearing upon the trade between the eastern and the far western sections of our country, and will greatly increase the facilities for transportation between the eastern and western seaboard, and may possibly revolutionize the transcontinental rates with respect to bulky merchandise. It will also have a most beneficial effect to increase the trade between the eastern seaboard of the United States and the western coast of South America, and, indeed, with some of the important ports on the east coast of South America reached by rail from the west coast. The work on the canal is making most satisfactory progress. The type of the canal as a lock canal was fixed by congress after a full consideration of the conflicting reports of the majority and minority of the consulting board, and after the recommendation of the war department and the executive upon those reports. Recent suggestion that something had occurred on the isthmus to make the lock type of the canal less feasible than it was supposed to be when the reports were made and the policy determined on, led to a visit to this isthmus of a board of competent engineers to examine the Gatun dam and locks which are the key of the lock type. The report of that board shows that nothing has occurred in the nature of newly revealed evidence which should change the views once formed in the original discussion. The construction will go on under a most effective organization controlled by Col. Goethals and his fellow army engineers associated with him, and will certainly be completed early in the next administration, if not before.

Some type of canal must be constructed. The lock type has been se-

lected. We are all in favor of having it built as promptly as possible. We must not now, therefore, keep up a fire in the rear of the agents whom we have authorized to do our work on the isthmus. We must hold up their hands, and speaking for the incoming administration, I wish to say that I propose to devote all the energy possible and under my control, to the pushing of this work on the plans which have been adopted, and to stand behind the men who are doing faithful hard work to bring about the early completion of this, the greatest constructive enterprise of modern times.

The governments of our dependencies in Porto Rico and the Philippines are progressing as favorably as could be desired. The prosperity of Porto Rico continues unabated. The business conditions in the Philippines are not all that we could wish them to be, but with the passage of the new tariff bill permitting free trade between the United States and the archipelago, with such limitations in sugar and tobacco as shall prevent injury to the domestic interests on those products, we can count on an improvement in business conditions in the Philippines and the development of a mutually profitable trade between this country and the islands. Meantime our government in each dependency is upholding the traditions of civil liberty and increasing popular control which might be expected under American auspices. The work which we are doing there redounds to our credit as a nation.

Cites Progress of Negroes.

I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the south and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the southern states. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and their advocacy throughout the south, and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every state; even more than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the south that this government is their government, and that its officers in their states are their officers.

The consideration of this question cannot, however, be complete and full with reference to the negro race, its progress and its present condition. The 13th amendment secured them freedom; the 14th amendment due process of law, protection of property and the pursuit of happiness; and the 15th amendment attempted to secure the negro against any deprivation of the privilege to vote, because he was a negro. The 13th and 14th amendments have been generally enforced and have secured the objects for which they were intended. While the 15th amendment has not been generally observed in the past, it ought to be observed, and the tendency of southern legislation to-day is toward the enactment of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment. Of course, the mere adoption of a constitutional law is only one step in the right direction. It must be fairly and justly enforced as well. In time both will come.

Hence it is clear to all that the domination of an ignorant, irresponsible element can be prevented by constitutional laws which shall exclude from voting both negroes and whites not having education or other qualifications thought to be necessary for a proper electorate. The danger of the control of an ignorant electorate has therefore passed. With this change, the interest which many of the southern white citizens take in the welfare of the negroes has increased. The colored man must base their hope on the results of their own industry, self-restraint, thrift and business success, as well as upon the aid and comfort and sympathy which they may receive from their white neighbors of the south. There was a time when northerners who sympathized with the negro in his necessary struggle for better conditions sought to give to him the suffrage as a protection, and to enforce its exercise against the prevailing sentiment of the south. The movement proved to be a failure. What remains is the 15th amendment to the constitution and the right to have statutes of states specifying qualifications for electors subjected to the test of compliance with that amendment. This is a great protection to the negro. It will never be repealed, and it never ought to be repealed. If it had not been passed, it might be difficult now to adopt it; but with it in our fundamental law, the policy of southern legislation must and will tend to obey it, and so long as the statutes of the states meet the test of this amendment and are not otherwise in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States, it is not the disposition or within the province of the federal government to interfere with the regulation by southern states of their domestic affairs. There is in the south a stronger feeling than ever among the intelligent, well-to-do and influential element in favor of the industrial education of the negro and the encouragement of the race to make themselves useful members of the community. The progress which the negro has made in the last 50 years from slavery, when its statistics are reviewed, is marvelous, and it furnishes every reason to hope that in the next 25 years a still greater improvement in his condition as a productive member of society, on the farm, and in the shop and in other occupations, may come. The negroes are now Americans. Their ancestors came here years ago against their will, and this is their only country and their only flag. They have shown themselves anxious to live for it and willing to die for it. Encountering the race feeling against them, sub-

jected at times to cruel injustice growing out of it, they may well have our profound sympathy and aid in the struggle they are making. We are charged with the sacred duty of making their path as smooth and easy as we can. Any recognition of their distinguished men, any appointment to office from among their number, is properly taken as an encouragement, and an appreciation of their progress, and this just policy shall be pursued.

Sees Era of Better Feeling.

But it may well admit of doubt whether, in the case of any race, an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the ease and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee, is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling with such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore, the executive, in recognizing the negro race by appointments, must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand we must be careful not to encourage the mere pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

Personally I have not the slightest race prejudice or feeling, and recognition of its existence only awakens in my heart a deeper sympathy for those who have to bear it or suffer from it, and I question the wisdom of a policy which is likely to increase it. Meantime, if nothing is done to prevent, a better feeling between the negroes and the whites in the south will continue to grow, and more and more of the white people will come to realize that the future of the south is to be much benefited by the industrial and intellectual progress of the negro. The exercise of political franchises by those of his race who are intelligent and well-to-do will be acquiesced in, and the right to vote will be withheld only from the ignorant and irresponsible of both races.

Labor Legislation.

There is one other matter to which I shall refer. It was made the subject of great controversy during the election, and calls for at least a passing reference now. My distinguished predecessor has given much attention to the cause of labor, with whose struggle for better things he has shown the sincerest sympathy. At his instance, congress has passed the bill fixing the liability of interstate carriers to their employees for injury sustained in the course of employment, abolishing the rule of fellow-servant and the common law rule as to contributory negligence. It has also passed a law fixing the compensation of government employees for injuries sustained in the employ of the government through the negligence of the superior. It also passed a model child labor law for the District of Columbia. In previous administrations an arbitrary law for interstate commerce railroads and their employees, and laws for the application of safety devices to save the lives and limbs of employees of interstate railroads had been passed. Additional legislation of this kind was passed by the outgoing congress.

I wish to say that in so far as I can, I hope to promote the enactment of further legislation of this character. I am strongly convinced that the government should make itself as responsible to employees injured in its employ as an interstate railway corporation is made responsible by federal law to its employees.

Federal Injunctions Upheld.

Another labor question has arisen which has awakened the most excited discussion. That is in respect to the power of the federal courts to issue injunctions in industrial disputes. As to that, my convictions are fixed. Take away from the courts, if it could be taken away, the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and it would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most needed remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion. The proposition that business is not a property or pecuniary right which can be protected by equitable injunction is utterly without foundation in precedent or reason. The proposition is usually linked with one to make the secondary boycott lawful. Such a proposition is at variance with the American instinct and will find no support in my judgment when submitted to the American people. The secondary boycott is an instrument of tyranny, and ought not to be made legitimate.

The issuing of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its inconsiderate exercise, and to remedy this, the platform upon which I was elected recommends the formulation in a statute of the conditions under which such a temporary restraining order ought to issue. A statute can and ought to be framed to embody the best modern practice, and can bring the subject so closely to the attention of the court as to make abuses of the process unlikely in the future. American people, if I understand them, insist that the authority of the courts shall be sustained and are opposed to any change in the procedure by which the powers of a court may be weakened and the fearless and effective administration of justice be interfered with.

Having thus reviewed the questions likely to recur during my administration, and having expressed in a summary way the position which I expect to take in recommendations to congress and in my conduct as an executive, I invoke the considerate sympathy and support of my fellow citizens, and the aid of Almighty God in the discharge of my responsible duties.

Cameron County Press

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Publisher.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Entered at the Postoffice at Emporium as second class matter.

The Best Advertising Medium in Northern Pennsylvania.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Ordinary Advertisements are calculated by the inch in length of column.
Ordinary advertisements, to take the run of the paper and change four times a year, will be inserted at the rates stated in the following table:

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	5 in.	10 in.	20 in.
1 Week.	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$20.00
2 Weeks.	1.50	3.00	4.50	7.50	15.00	30.00
3 Weeks.	2.00	4.00	6.00	10.00	20.00	40.00
4 Weeks.	2.50	5.00	7.50	12.50	25.00	50.00
5 Weeks.	3.00	6.00	9.00	15.00	30.00	60.00
6 Weeks.	3.50	7.00	10.50	17.50	35.00	70.00
7 Weeks.	4.00	8.00	12.00	20.00	40.00	80.00
8 Weeks.	4.50	9.00	13.50	22.50	45.00	90.00
9 Weeks.	5.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	50.00	100.00
10 Weeks.	5.50	11.00	16.50	27.50	55.00	110.00
11 Weeks.	6.00	12.00	18.00	30.00	60.00	120.00
12 Weeks.	6.50	13.00	19.50	32.50	65.00	130.00

Table or figure work will be charged double rates.

Legal advertisements per line ten cents each week, nonpareil type.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of names of Candidates for office, \$5.00 each. Announcement of candidates for borough or township offices, \$1.00 each. Announcement of candidates for delegates to the state Convention \$5.00 each; delegates, alternates or conferees to a local convention or conference, \$1.00 each.

POLITICAL NOTICES, 20 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than \$1.00. LOCAL NOTICES in the local columns will be inserted for ten cents per line the first week and five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive week without charge.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free, but all obituary notices and resolutions will be charged five cents a line and obituary verses five cents a line.

Business Cards, five lines or less, \$5.00 per year. All exceeding five lines, \$1.00 per line. CARDS OF THANKS, positively \$1.00 for ten lines, or less, over ten lines, ten cents for each additional line.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on the address label of each subscriber's paper shows the time to which the subscription is paid; and all subscribers in arrears are requested to pay up as soon as possible.

On receipt of payment on subscription at this office, a receipt will be promptly returned, and the date on the address label will be corrected first of month.

In all communications relating to subscription our correspondents are requested to state the Postoffice to which the paper is now sent, or is to be sent, and to be careful to write all proper names plainly.

In directing a change of address, always give the old address, as well as the new one to which you want the paper afterwards sent.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

FAIR EXCHANGE.

A New Back for an Old One. How it Can be Done in Emporium.

The back aches at times with a dull, indigestible feeling, making you weary and restless, piercing pains shoot across the region of the kidneys, and again the loins are so lame to stoop is agony. No use to rub or apply a plaster to the back in this condition. You cannot reach the cause. Exchange the bad back for a new and stronger one. Emporium residents would do well to profit by the following example:

Mrs. Geo. E. Weiss, 442 N. St. Michael St., St. Marys, Pa., says: "I suffered for a long time from kidney complaint and backache. I had headaches and dizzy spells, was unable to get up without supporting myself and could not bend or stoop without suffering intensely. The kidney secretions were also unnatural and plainly showed that my kidneys were disordered. I became very much discouraged but finally procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills on a neighbor's recommendation. My strength and ambition soon returned and the pains and aches disappeared. I cannot speak too highly of Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McBirn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

We Recommend Sexine Pills.

It makes no difference what is the cause of one's weakness. If it be a tonic that is needed, Sexine Pills will do more than any other tonic. They are the one tonic that strikes at the bottom of all weakness, the nerve centers. They send new vitality bounding through the body, producing a glow and tingle that revive the languid energies of youth. Sexine Pills begin by bringing quiet repose to fluttering nerves, and inducing restful and refreshing sleep. Price \$1 a box; six boxes \$5, with full guarantee. Address or call on R. C. Dodson, Druggist, where they sell all the principal remedies and do not substitute.

A Wonderful Paint.

Make your paint and save manufacturer's profit. You can make paint at the least cost when you mix 1 of a gallon of Linseed Oil costing 45 cents with a gallon of L. & M. Paint. You then make 1 1/2 gallon of paint. Buy a gallon and try it, and get your money back if not found so. The L. & M. Paint has been used over 35 years, and has decorated more than two million American homes. Sold by Harry S. Lloyd.

An Unnecessary Expense.

There is no need of being to the expense of sending for a doctor in any case of pain in the stomach or colic when a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is at hand. No physician can prescribe a better medicine. For sale by L. Taggart.

Warning

All persons are hereby forbidden from trespassing upon the property of this Company without a permit from this office, or the Manager at the works. KEYSTONE POWDER MFG. CO. Emporium, Pa., August 1st, 1903.

Birthday Party.

A number of friends surprised Mrs. Thomas M. Lewis at her home Saturday, March 6th. The occasion being in honor of her 57th birthday. Those present were: Mrs. J. P. McNamey and sons Wilford and James, Mrs. Robert Warner and son George and daughter Lois, Mrs. Julia Warner, Mrs. Thos. Taggart, Mrs. Kate Faucett and Mrs. Gus Carlson, of Emporium and Mrs. M. E. Herrick, Mrs. W. A. Wylie, Mrs. Albert Smith and daughter Lavene, Mrs. N. D. Jordan, Mrs. W. E. Devling, Mrs. Owen Wade, Mrs. Mort. Dinny and son Gould, Mrs. Martha Smith, Mrs. J. R. Strawbridge, Mrs. F. A. Kissel, Mrs. P. H. Mason, Mrs. R. Brink, and Rev. W. H. Allen, of Iowin. Dinner and refreshments was served and all had an enjoyable time. The presents were numerous and useful.

X X

Sterling Run, Pa., March 15th, 1909.

Extend a Helping Hand.

This, from the Wellsboro Republican Advocate, is applicable to any town:

Wellsboro has been having a season of revivals, still continuing. And Wellsboro ought to be, and is a better town because of them. The nearer this little city or any other, large or small, gets to the truths of the Eternal, the nearer will its people be to the peace and happiness of right living.

Take our churches out of Wellsboro and we would not desire to live here. Say what we may, the churches are the greatest force for good in this community and the ministers of God are men whose influence for morality and righteousness cannot be estimated. Earnest men and women come among us to labor of our men and women, boys and girls. Evangelists we call them, because they bring the gospel of the Son of Man, good tidings to human hearts. However we may view methods of work the fact remains that these servants of God comes only to do us good and the truth they preach remains the truth because it is eternal and unchangeable.

The ideal of manhood and womanhood is the life of the Christian. The men and women who renounce the things of the world and determine to follow the Christ; deserve every encouragement from Christian and non-Christian, for all of us must realize that they have chosen the better way. Men who make no profession of a personal religion frankly express their admiration for those who accept and pledge their lives to the Saviour of men. They have done what all men ought to do and what all right thinking men know in their hearts is not only a duty but the best act ever conceived in the mind of men.

Let every single one of us extend the hand of help and encouragement to these men and women, boys and girls, to many of whom the way will not be easy. It's the duty of decent citizenship to help them and never to hinder by word or deed.

Easy To Mix This.

What will appear very interesting to many people, here is the article taken from a New York daily paper, giving a simple prescription, which is said to be a positive remedy for backache or kidney or bladder derangement, if taken before the stage of Bright's disease:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Shake well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and again at bedtime.

A well-known druggist here at home, when asked regarding this prescription, stated that the ingredients are all harmless, and can be obtained at a small cost from any good prescription pharmacy, or the mixture would be put up if asked to do so. He further stated that while this prescription is often prescribed in rheumatic afflictions with splendid results, he could see no reason why it would not be a splendid remedy for kidney and urinary troubles and backache, as it has a peculiar action upon the kidney structure, cleansing these most important organs and helping them to sift and filter from the blood the foul acids and waste matter which cause sickness and suffering. Those of our readers who suffer can make no mistake in giving it a trial.

Stiff Neck.

Stiff neck is caused by rheumatism of the muscles of the neck. It is usually confined to one side, or to the back of the neck and one side. While it is often quite painful, quick relief may be had by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. Not one case of rheumatism in ten requires internal treatment. When there is no fever and no swelling as in muscular and chronic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Liniment will accomplish more than any internal treatment. For sale by L. Taggart.

A Pleasant Physic.

When you want a pleasant physic give Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets a trial. They are mild and gentle in their action and always produce a pleasant cathartic effect. Call at L. Taggart's drug store for a free sample.

For Sale.

A lumber wagon, all most as good as new, apply to Robert Robinson, Allegheny Ave.

Notice.

For the next 30 days I will give absolutely free, one 16x20 enlargement with each dozen of my \$4.00 photographs. This is the time to have enlargements made. Call and see the work. W. G. BAIR.

AGED LIONS.

The Big Brutes Get Lazy and Spiritless as They Grow Old.

As he grows old a lion gets lazy and spiritless, says Everybody's. The haughty beast that stares at the crowd outside his cage usually is as fierce of spirit as a fat night watchman who blinks out upon the dark world through the circle of light cast by the lamp at his feet.

With plenty to eat, nothing to annoy him and a keeper to look after his cage, the king of beasts becomes as peaceful, portly and self satisfied as some of our latter day human monarchs, whose ministers of army, navy, state and other things take proper care of the regal edge and see to it that the usual three square meals per day await the royal gullet at the proper hours.

The story book impression that lions are always on the hunt in their native jungle is quite at variance with the truth. Indeed, the older lions will frequently go hungry or seek the leavings of another beast's kill rather than summon the energy to hunt prey for themselves.

In a group of ten or twelve trained lions two or three young, nervous animals usually supply the act with all its dash and spirit. The others are somnambulists.

Tigers, too, frequently grow lethargic with advancing years, but never to such a degree as the aging lion. There is always a pinch of ginger in the big striped cat. For that reason he makes a more spectacular performer than the lion and usually a tougher proposition for the trainer.

THE PARANOIAC.

Queer Delusions That Come With This Curious Mental Disease.

"That curious form of mental disease known as paranoia is seldom or ever cured," said a noted Chicago alienist.

"A paranoiac may be able to transact business with a fair degree of efficiency, but, as a rule, few of this class can be made to stick to work, as the nature of the malady prevents concentration of mind. One so possessed is afflicted with strange delusions, especially with the notion that he is being persecuted. Many an individual who is denominated a crank has paranoia. In general these unfortunates are misanthropic, have no social intercourse with their fellows and are brooding and introspective. Very often their mania leads them to the notion that they have been born to lead mankind in a religious way, and they proclaim themselves prophets of God. Quite often, too, they are discoverers of some wonderful invention that will astonish the world.

"It was a paranoiac who followed the great actress Mary Anderson from place to place, declaring himself her favored suitor and threatening to kill any man who sought her company. These threats were what led to the locking up of the demented creature, and I believe he finally shot one of the asylum attendants. Paranoiacs very frequently develop homicidal tendencies, and it is prudent to watch them at all times."—Baltimore American.

The Birds' Nests That Men Eat.

The swifts arrive in the Andaman Islands toward the end of November, but they take their time in building the nests, which are formed from a gelatinous secretion from the salivary glands of those beautiful members of the swallow tribe. If there has been a wet December, the first crop of nests is generally a poor one, being soiled by the damp and drippings from the roofs of the caves. Collectors, however, begin in January to go around the island to the different caves in an open boat. The best quality resemble pure isinglass and are worth their weight in silver. Afterward there are two other collections. The caves in which the nests are found are scattered about the islands. Some are far inland, others in rocks concealed in mangrove swamps.—London News.

Bogus Antiques.

Old statuary is made in great quantities in Italy. Bohemia and Belgium furnish glass of the middle ages, and every European capital has its makers of antiques. Berlin and Vienna makers are kept busy with the home trade, but Paris, London, Brussels, Rome, Florence, Smyrna and Munich are commercial centers for this class of merchandise. The business has grown to such proportions that Nuremberg, Vienna and Livorno have museums where counterfeit works are exhibited and where their style of manufacture may be studied.—Berlin Post.

Chinese Flat Noses.

"The Chinese mother," the ethnologist explained, "carries her babe in a sack on her back. The babe's nose is pressed against her. Day in and day out, all through its babyhood, the little thing's soft and malleable nose is pressed against its mother's back. Hence it is no wonder, is it, that the Chinese are a flat nosed race?"

Too Much.

"Of course," said the lady with the steel bound glasses, "I expected called 'strong minded' after my speech three hours long in favor sex, but to have it misprinted 'strong minded' was too, too much."

He Traveled Light.

"That hall room boarder moved today." "I didn't see any trunk go out." "There was none. I guess he placed his effects in an envelope and mailed 'em to the new address."—Kansas City Journal.

Stomach Distress.

Every family here ought to keep some Diapiesin in the house, as any one of you may have an attack of indigestion or stomach trouble at any time, day or night.

This harmless preparation will digest anything you eat and overcome a sour stomach five minutes afterwards. If your meals don't tempt you, or what little you do eat seems to fill you, or lays like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is a sign of indigestion.

Ask your pharmacist for a 50-cent case of Pape's Diapiesin and take one triangle after supper to-night. There will be no sour risings, no belching of indigestible food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, Nausea, Debilitating Headaches, Dizziness or intestinal griping. This will all go, and, besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapiesin is a certain cure for all stomach misery, because, it will take hold of your food and digest it just the same as if your stomach wasn't there.

Actual, prompt relief for all your stomach misery is at your Pharmacist, waiting for you.

These large 50 cent cases contain more than sufficient to cure a case of Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

For Diseases of the Skin.

Nearly all diseases of skin such as eczema, tetter, salt rheum and barbers' itch, and characterized by an intense itching and smarting, which often makes life a burden and disturbs sleep and rest. Quick relief may be had by applying Chamberlain's Salve. It allays the itching and smarting almost instantly. Many cases have been cured by its use. For sale by L. Taggart.

Bee Supplies

We want all Beekeepers in this vicinity to send to us for 1909 Root catalogue, complete with prices. We carry in stock a large assortment of most salable goods. Buy near home and get prompt and satisfactory service. Best goods at right prices.

BARD & CHENEY,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

Battlefield Nurseries

GETTYSBURG, PA.

C. A. STONER, Proprietor.

Grower of select Nursery Stock, Fruit, Shade, Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Small Fruits, etc., Asparagus, Strawberries and Hedges. Also Hand and Power Spray, Pumps, Plant Locust for timber. Catalogue free. Be your own agent. Write to-day.

Stop Pain



Take ONE of the Little Tablets and the Pain is Gone

HEADACHE NEURALGIA

"Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills have been used by me for rheumatic pains, headache and pain in back and sides, and in every case they gave perfect satisfaction." Henry Courter, Boonton, N. Y.

AND THE PAINS OF RHEUMATISM and SCIATICA



25 Doses 25 Cents

Your Druggist sells Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and he is authorized to return the price of the first package (only) if it fails to benefit you.

Sour Stomach

No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and catarrh of the stomach are all due to indigestion. Kodol relieves indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach. Combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties, Kodol for dyspepsia does not only relieve indigestion and dyspepsia, but this famous remedy helps all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach. Mr. S. S. Ball, of Ravenswood, W. Va., says: "I was troubled with sour stomach for twenty years. Kodol cured me and we are now using it in my family."

Kodol Digests What You Eat.

Bottles only. Relieves indigestion, sour stomach, belching of gas, etc. Prepared by E. O. Dewitt & Co., CHICAGO.

Sold by R. C. Dodson.



White Sale

We have just received our new White Goods for Spring and place on them on sale

Friday, Jan. 29th

English Long Cloths, 15c and 18c per yard
Nainsooks, 18c, 22c and 24c per yard.
Persian Lawns 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c for the 30 in. goods.
Persian Lawns, 35c and 40c for the 48 inch goods.
French Lawns, 35c, 40c, 50c, 75c for 48 in. goods.
French Nainsooks, 75c per yd 60 in. wide. This is a beautiful new material this spring. Be sure to ask to see it.
The NEW FLAXONS, which take the place of the finest linens is much cheaper and gives as good satisfaction.

These goods come in the plain at 22c, 25c, 35c and in the barred at 25c and 35c per yard.

All the new Barred Goods that are so popular for underwear this year.

A fine line of Embroideries.

LUDLAM'S

Fourth Street. EMPORIUM, PA.

The People's Clothing House

Jasper Harris,
Opposite Post Office, EMPORIUM, PA.

The Home of Hart, Shaffner & Marx Clothes

Anywhere You Go you'll not find a more select variety than here of Men's Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Furnishings, the carefully chosen kinds which we selected when market conditions were most advantageous, whether you want the expensive sorts or medium priced goods. You get all the best for your money here.

Correct Clothes for Men Our display of the renowned productions of HART, SHAFNER & MARX at a popular price. We are showing their newest winter models, representing the handwork of the most capable designers in the country. We include Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats in all the popular shades and patterns.

Mens Dress Shirts

Silver and Gold, Brants, Maricut, Cluett brand. All the shirts are made with pure linen bosoms. Neckbands perfect in fit, hand laundered, open front or back or in coat models with cuffs attached. All sleeve lengths at \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Prices are One-Fourth Less than Regular

Trunks, Suit Cases

\$2.50 Trunk for	\$1.88
3.00 Trunk for	2.25
4.00 Trunk for	3.00
5.00 Trunk for	3.75
6.00 Trunk for	4.70
7.00 Trunk for	5.25
1.50 Suit Case for	1.13
2.50 Suit Case for	1.82
3.00 Suit Case for	2.25
3.50 Suit Case for	2.65
4.00 Suit Case for	3.00
5.00 Suit Case for	3.75

J. L. Taylor & Co., of New York.

We take your measure and they attend to the rest. Quick Service. Perfect Tailoring. A large variety of fabrics to select from and every suit made up in the progressive style.

Try Us.

Sole Agents for
John B. Stetson Hats
\$3.50 and \$4.00

Also agents for HOWARD HATS \$3.00; NEW YORK Brand Hats, price 50c to \$2.50 in all the popular shades and styles.

Shoes

Style is elastic. Different men require different styles to suit their individual tastes. CRAWFORD SHOES and made in all the newest styles, from which we can satisfy your personal desires. SHOE FIT is assured to you when you buy a CRAWFORD, because we have so many lasts that we know we can fit any foot comfortably.

You can get here

Brotherhood and Sweet Orr Overalls and Pants

Fit most comfortably—outwear all others.

Pressing and Repairing Done Here.



The only Baking Powder
made from Royal Grape
Cream of Tartar

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Absolutely
PURE

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contribution noted. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card, letter or personally.

Mrs. E. S. Coppersmith and son Neil were business callers to Ridgway last Friday.

Miss Rutha Kreider, of Driftwood, was a guest of friends at this place last Saturday.

Mrs. J. H. Swain, of Olean, was a guest of friends at this place, the first of the week.

Edward Hughes, of this place, was a business caller at Port Allegany, last Saturday.

Mrs. Katherine Bush, of this place, went to DuBois last Saturday to visit relatives and friends.

John McFadden of Cameron, was in town on Saturday shaking hands with old time friends.

Miss Grace Morton, of Sizerville, was a guest at the home of Thos. Waddington and family over Sunday.

Frank Dodson, of this place, was a guest of friends and relatives at Coudersport, the last of the week.

Miss Alice Montgomery returned to her home in this place last Saturday from a very pleasant visit with friends at Lebanon.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shutte, departed for Pittsburgh last Saturday where they will make their future home. The PRESS follows them.

Messrs. Mathew Gmeimer and James Schwartz, of Lumber Township's teachers were business callers at this place last Saturday.

Mrs. Lizzie Foulkrod went to Warren, Saturday to visit her husband Peter, who has been in the hospital at that place during the last three months.

Miss Rose Cyphers, of Philadelphia, arrived in town last Monday and will have charge of the trimming in the millinery department of Mr. R. Kuehne.

Miss Charlotte Spence returned to her home in this place last Monday after visiting several Sunday schools in the county. Miss Spence is secretary of the Sunday School Association of Cameron County.

Fred Songer, who has been visiting relatives at this place for some time, returned to his home at Kane on Wednesday.

D. C. Hayes returned from the hospital at Buffalo, on Wednesday, and we are pleased to note that he is much improved in health.

W. H. G. Walker, manager of the Calder Brick Works at Cameron, was a caller at this place last Monday and was a guest at the New Warner.

Mrs. Geo. Neidlinger, of Ridgway, arrived at this place Wednesday and is a guest at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Weisenfluh and family on Fifth street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Andrews returned to their home in Coudersport last Monday, having been called here by the serious illness of the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arch F. Andrews, of East Emporium. Harry is improving slowly.

J. H. Welton, of Hicks Run, was a business caller at this place, last Wednesday.

Miss Marcia Colter, of Keating Summit, was a guest of Mrs. John Robinson last Sunday.

John Stephens, of the Stephens Hardware Co., has been having a tussle with the gripe the past week.

Miss Gertrude Housler, of this place, departed for Johnsonburg last Wednesday, where she has secured a good position.

Miss Flora Mills and brother Robert, of Keating Summit, were guests at the home of F. B. Metz and family last Sunday.

Miss Emma Welsh returned to her home in this place last Monday, from Keating Summit, where she was a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Robert Welsh.

A REAL CLOUDBURST.

One That Descended Upon a Mountain In Scotland.

What a real cloudburst is like is described by a Scotland correspondent of Country Life: "A cloudburst of exceptional size descended on the Cairngorm mountains, and an old watcher, who has his hut almost exactly where the cloudburst, gives the following details: On July 10, 1901, the morning opened brilliantly fine and warm, with a cloudless sky and brilliant sunshine, but toward noon heavy clouds formed on the hills, and it rapidly became so dark that it was almost impossible to read. He was standing in the door of his hut, when suddenly he heard from the hill across the glen a report like a thunderclap, followed by a noise like the tearing of linen, only a thousand times louder and more majestic in sound. Then he noticed that a solid mass of water had struck the hilltop, and part of it, bounding up again with the force of the impact, had descended on the hilltop immediately behind his hut. Immediately afterward a tremendous volume of water came pouring down both hillsides, forming great rifts in the hills as it swirled, irresistible in its course, down rocks and stones. The channel the flood scooped out was in places quite twelve feet deep, and large rocks were tossed down its course as if they had been pebbles. The sand and stones brought down by the water so dammed up the river Dee that quite an extensive loch was formed. During the time of the cloudburst the weather a mile or two up the glen remained fine, but to the south the clouds were black as night."

SEEING THE ALPS.

Tourists Who Do Their Mountain Climbing by Telescope.

The tourist of today who visits the Alps and who lacks the physical endurance or whose time is too limited to make the ascent of some of the famous peaks nevertheless is able closely to survey the panorama of mountain scenery through the medium of powerful telescopes located at the terminals of the mountain railroads. By this means the rocks and glaciers and peculiar formations of these historic mountains may be carefully studied, though the spectator need not approach them within many miles.

Each of these mountain telescopes is mounted on a forked cradle and is so nicely balanced that its position may readily be fixed by the tightening of small thumbscrews after the focus has been adjusted with a hand wheel. The magnifying power of the instruments varies from 35 to 116 diameters, but is adapted for landscape observation only.

When weather conditions are suitable, climbers on the Titlis may be seen through the telescope at Uetliberg, near Zurich, a distance of forty miles, and the hotel on the Faulhorn, sixty miles away, may be recognized. Every step of the tollers on the slopes of the Matterhorn can be followed by means of the instrument on the Riffelalp above Zermatt. Several lives have been saved by the means of these glasses, for signals of distress on the mountains are seen by the watchers at the telescopes.—Harper's.

A Birds-eye View.

The following incident occurred during a terrific thunderstorm at the home of a contractor who lives in the vicinity of Tampa, Fla. The contractor and his family were sitting on the veranda watching the storm when a bolt of lightning struck a tree not fifteen feet from where they were sitting.

The shock was terrific, but no one was injured, although they were all badly frightened. The young son, with great excitement, was telling that he jumped two feet high.

"How do you know you jumped so high?" said his father.

"Why," said Johnnie, "I looked down while I was up."—Youth's Companion.

Wagner's Swan.

What interests me about Wagner, says a writer in London Opinion, is his affection for live beasts and animals. In "Siegfried" we have a dragon, and in "Lohengrin," as you are all aware, there is a very beautiful swan. When the late Sir Augustus Harris produced this latter opera something went wrong with the bird. Just before the rise of the curtain, therefore, the audience was considerably surprised and startled to hear the indignant voice of one of the stage hands resounding from the realms behind inquiring with characteristic vigor, "What's the matter with that infernal duck?"

A Blissful Supposition.

Miss Black—Mr. Brown, does you know what a bird of paradise is? Mr. Brown—Well, of course I doesn't know for sure, but when I gits ter de nex' worl' I wouldn't be a bit surprised ter diskvah dat it was a spring chicken. —Illustrated Bits.

A Hummer.

"Morning, morning!" said paterfamilias genially as he entered the breakfast room. "I've had a splendid night. Slept like a top!"

His wife agreed with him. "You did," she responded grimly—"like a humming top!"—Philippines Gossip.

A Man of Letters.

"Did your friend make a hit at the literary club?"

"I guess he did. He pronounced 'Les Miserables' in a brand new way and then alluded to it as Victor Herbert's masterpiece."—Washington Herald.

True bravery is shown by performing without witness what one might be capable of doing before all the world.—La Rochefoucauld.

Flats for Rent.

Four new flats for rent. All conveniences.

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For Sale.

A desirable property, on East Fourth St., Emporium. Lot 60x120; improved by two dwelling houses. Excellent location; next door to Schlecht's Greenhouse. Apply to

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NEMOPHILA, per sack	\$1.60
Felt's Fancy	1.70
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Buckwheat Flour, 10lb sack	.35
Coarse Meal per 100	1.50
Chop Feed	1.50
Matchless Egg Maker, per 100	2.25
Cracked Corn per 100	1.50
Screenings	1.50
Oil Meal	1.85
White Middlings	1.60
bran	1.50
Chicken Wheat	2.00
Corn per bushel	.84
Oyst. r shells, per 100	.75
White Oats, per bushel	.65
Seed Oats per bushel	1.70
Buckwheat	1.40
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Continues popular with lovers of fresh home-made candies. High in quality and low in price. Our NOUGAT "tastes like more." Special Saturday 25c per lb. Our large variety of Taffies and Brittles at 10c per lb. are unsurpassed. Crisp fresh Salted Peanuts at 10c lb.

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Manufactured from Genuine Trinidad Lake Asphalt. The best water proofing, also nearest fire proofing known. Guaranteed seven years.

Stone Surface,	Per 108 square feet . .	\$2.85
Model Surface,	Per 108 square feet . .	4.00
White Stone,	Per 108 square feet . .	3.00
Smooth Surface, 1 Ply	Per 108 square feet . .	2.25
Smooth Surface, 2 Ply	Per 108 square feet . .	3.00
Smooth Surface, 3 Ply	Per 108 square feet . .	3.75

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BUTTER
Spring Brook Creamery
Butter, the best obtainable 35c lb

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SUGAR, 25lb
Best Granulated Sugar
\$1.45

Lard Pure lard in bulk a lb
13c

Coffee Our popular Ka-ka blend, a good 25c coffee.
5 lbs for \$1

Hams California Hams (Trimmed Shoulder) about 7 lb each
a lb 9c

Corn Choice quality Maine corn, 2 cans for
25c

Soap Seven 5c cakes Oak Leaf soap
25c

Macaroni 15c pkge imported macaroni, any style
12c

Pears Regular 25c can N. Y. state Bartlett Pears
20c

Dates Ford Dates to persians, sold regularly at 10c.
8c lb

Cherries 40c Orchid brand, extra choice, the can
35c

Baltimore Shucked Oysters & Lake Fish

Leave orders for delivery Friday morning.

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FLOUR SEIVES—Regular 25c Shaker Sifter each 20c
CHAMBER PAIRS—Regular 45c covered Chamber Pairs 40c.
BERLIN KETTLES—Regular 35c 6qt gray Enamelled each 30.
WASH BOILERS—Regular \$1.25 IXX No. 9, High Grade, each \$1.10.

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A GOOD WAIST FOR .98
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E. S. COPPERSMITH,

SERIAL STORY

THE MAKER OF MOONS

By
ROBERT W. CHAMBERS

Illustrations by J. J. Sheridan

(Copyright, G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

SYNOPSIS.

The story opens in New York. Roy Carden, the story-teller, inspecting a queer reptile owned by George Godfrey of Tiffany's. Roy and Barris and Pierpont, two friends, depart on a hunting trip to Cardinal Woods, a rather obscure locality. Barris revealed the fact that he had joined the secret service for the purpose of running down a gang of gold makers. Prof. LaGrange, on discovering the gang's formula, had been mysteriously killed. Barris received a telegram of instructions. He and Pierpont set out to locate the gold making gang. A valet reported seeing a queer Chinaman in the supposedly untenanted woods. Roy went hunting. He fell asleep in a dell. On awakening he beheld a beautiful girl at a small lake. A birthmark, resembling a dragon's claw, on Roy's forehead had a mysterious effect upon the girl, who said her name was Ysande. Suddenly she disappeared. Fleeing in terror Roy beheld a horrible Chinese visage peering at him from the woods. Barris and Pierpont returned. Barris exhibited a reptile, like that owned by Godfrey. A ball of supposed gold, he held, suddenly became alive. He told of the Kuen-Yuin, Chinese nation of sorcerers, numbering 100,000,000, and explained that the Moon Maker, their ruler, whose crescent symbol was a dragon's claw, was supposed to have recently returned to earth. Barris, Pierpont and Roy failed to find Ysande's dell. Later, Roy, Ysande, came to the beautiful spot, where he found Ysande. She told him how her stepfather, evidently a Chinaman, made gold and of his mysterious actions. He told of his stay among the Chinese sorcerers, his love there and his false ending.

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

"Yian—I have lived there—and loved there. When the breath of my body shall cease, when the dragon's claw shall fade from my arm—" he tore up his sleeve, and we saw a white crescent shining above his elbow—"when the light of my eyes has faded forever, then, even then, I shall not forget the city of Yian. Why, it is my home—mine! The river and the thousand bridges, the white peak beyond, the sweet-scented gardens, the lilies, the pleasant noise of the summer wind laden with bee music and the music of bells—all these are mine. Do you think because the Kuen-Yuin feared the dragon's claw on my arm that my work with them is ended? Do you think because Yue-Lau could give, that I acknowledge his right to take away? Is he Xangi, in whose shadow the white water-lilies dares not raise its head? No! No!" he cried, violently, "it was not from Yue-Lau, the sorcerer, the Maker of Moons, that my happiness came! It was real, it was not a shadow to vanish like a tinted bubble! Can a sorcerer create and give a man the woman he loves? Is Yue-Lau as great as Xangi then? Xangi is God. In his own time, in his infinite goodness and mercy, He will bring me again to the woman I love. And I know she waits for me at God's feet."

In the strained silence that followed I could hear my heart's double beat and I saw Pierpont's face blanched and pitiful. Barris shook himself and raised his head. The change in his ruddy face frightened me.

"Heed!" he said, with a terrible glance at me; "the print of the dragon's claw is on your forehead and Yue-Lau knows it. If you must love, then love like a man, for you will suffer like a soul in hell, in the end. What is her name again?"

"Ysande," I answered, simply.

CHAPTER VIII.

At nine o'clock that night we caught one of the gold makers. I do not know how Barris had laid his trap; all I saw of the affair could be told in a minute or two.

We were posted on the Cardinal road about a mile below the house. Pierpont and I with drawn revolvers on one side, under a butternut tree, Barris on the other, a Winchester across his knees.

I had just asked Pierpont the hour, and he was feeling for his watch when far up the road we heard the sound of a galloping horse, nearer, nearer, clattering, thundering past. Then Barris' rifle spat flame and the dark mass, horse and rider, crashed into the dust. Pierpont had the half-stunned horseman by the collar in a second—the horse was stone dead—and, as we lighted a pine knot to examine the fellow, Barris' two riders galloped up and drew beside us.

"Hm!" said Barris, with a scowl, "it's the 'Shiner,' or I'm a moon-shiner."

We crowded curiously around to see the "Shiner." He was red-headed, fat and filthy, and his little red eyes burned in his head like the eyes of an angry pig.

Barris went through his pockets methodically while Pierpont held him and I held the torch. The "Shiner" was a gold mine; pockets, shirt, boots, legs, hat, even his dirty fists, clutched tight and bleeding, were bursting with

lumps of soft yellow gold. Barris dropped this "moonshine gold," as we had come to call it, into the pockets of his shooting-coat, and withdrew to question the prisoner. He came back again in a few minutes and motioned his mounted men to take the "Shiner" in charge. We watched them, rifle on thigh, walking their horses slowly away into the darkness, the "Shiner," tightly bound, shuffling sullenly between them.

"Who is the 'Shiner'?" asked Pierpont, slipping the revolver into his pocket again.

"A moonshiner, counterfeiter, forger, and highwayman," said Barris, "and probably a murderer. Drummond will be glad to see him, and I think it likely he will be persuaded to confess to him what he refuses to confess to me."

"Wouldn't he talk?" I asked.

"Not a syllable. Pierpont, there is nothing more for you to do."

"For me to do? Are you not coming back with us, Barris?"

"No," said Barris.

We walked along the dark road in silence for a while, I wondering what Barris intended to do, but he said nothing more until we reached our own veranda. Here he held out his hand, first to Pierpont, then to me, saying good-by, as though he were going on a long journey.

"How soon will you be back?" I called out to him as he turned away toward the gate. He came across the lawn again and again took our hands with a quiet affection that I had never imagined him capable of.

"I am going," he said, "to put an end to his gold-making to-night. I know that you fellows never suspected what I was about on my little solitary evening strolls after dinner. I will tell you. Already I have unobtrusively killed four of these gold makers—my men put them under ground just below the new wash-out at the four-mile stone. There are three left alive—the 'Shiner' whom we have, another criminal named 'Yellow,' or 'Yeller,' in the vernacular, and the third—"

"The third," repeated Pierpont, excitedly.

"The third I have never yet seen. But I know who and what he is—I know; and if he is of human flesh and blood, his blood will flow to-night."

As he spoke a slight noise across the turf attracted my attention. A mounted man was advancing silently in the starlight over the spongy meadowland.



"Then Barris' Rifle Spat Fire."

When he came nearer Barris struck a match, and we saw that he bore a corpse across his saddle bow.

"Yaller, Col. Barris," said the man, touching his slouched hat in salute.

This grim introduction to the corpse made me shudder, and, after a moment's examination of the stiff, wide-eyed dead man, I drew back.

"Identified," said Barris, "take him to the four-mile post and carry his effects to Washington—under seal, mind, Johnstone."

Away cantered the rider with his ghastly burden, and Barris took our hands once more for the last time. Then he went away, gayly, with a jest on his lips, and Pierpont and I turned back into the house.

For an hour we sat moodily smoking in the hall before the fire, saying little until Pierpont burst out with: "I wish Barris had taken one of us with him to-night!"

The same thought had been running in my mind, but I said: "Barris knows what he's about."

This observation neither comforted us nor opened the lane to further conversation, and after a few minutes Pierpont said good-night and called for Howlett and hot water. When he had been warmly tucked away by Howlett, I turned out all but one lamp, sent the dogs away with David and dismissed Howlett for the night.

I was not inclined to retire, for I knew I could not sleep. There was a book lying open on the table beside the fire and I opened it and read a page or two, but my mind was fixed on other things.

The window shades were raised and I looked out at the star-set firmament. There was no moon that night, but the sky was dusted all over with sparkling stars and a pale radiance, brighter even than moonlight, fell over meadow and wood. Far away in the forest I heard the voice of the wind, a soft warm wind that whispered a name, Ysande.

"Listen," sighed the voice of the wind, and "listen" echoed the swaying trees with every little leaf a-quiver. I listened.

Where the long grasses trembled with the cricket's cadence I heard her name, Ysande; I heard it in the rustling woodbine where gray moths hovered; I heard it in the drip, drip of the dew from the porch. The silent meadow brook whispered her name, the rippling woodland streams repeated it, Ysande, Ysande, until all earth and sky were filled with the soft thrill, Ysande, Ysande, Ysande.

A night-thrush sang in a thicket by the porch and I stole to the veranda to listen. After a while it began again, a little further on. I ventured

out into the road. Again I heard it far away in the forest and I followed it, for I knew it was singing of Ysande.

When I came to the path that leaves the main road and enters the Sweet Fern Covert below the spinney, I hesitated; but the beauty of the night lured me on and the night-thrushes called me from every thicket. In the starry radiance, shrubs, grasses, field flowers, stood out distinctly, for there was no moon to cast shadows. Meadow and brook, grove and stream, were illuminated by the pale glow. Like great lamps lighted the planets hung from the high-domed sky and through their mysterious rays the fixed stars, calm, serene, stared from the heavens like eyes.

I waded on waist deep through fields of dewy golden-rod, through late clover and wild oats wastes, through crimson fruited sweetbrier, blueberry and wild plum, until the low whisper of the Wier Brook warned me that the path had ended.

But I would not stop, for the night air was heavy with the perfume of water-lilies and far away, across the low wooded cliffs and the wet meadowland beyond, there was a distant gleam of silver, and I heard the murmur of sleepy waterfowl. I would go to the lake. The way was clear except for the dense young growth and the snares of the moose-bush.

The night-thrushes had ceased, but I did not want for the company of living creatures. Slender, quick-darting forms crossed my path at intervals, sleek mink, that fled like shadows at my step, wiry weasels and fat muskrats, hurrying onward to some tryst or killing.

I never had seen so many little woodland creatures on the move at night. I began to wonder where they all were going so fast, why they all hurried on in the same direction. Now I passed a hare hopping through the brushwood, now a rabbit scurrying by, flag hoisted. As I entered the beech second-growth two foxes glided by me; a little further on a doe crashed out of the underbrush, and close behind her stole a lynx, eyes shining like coals.

He neither paid attention to the doe or to me, but loped away toward the north.

The lynx was in flight. "From what?" I asked myself, wondering. There was no forest fire, no cyclone, no flood.

If Barris had passed that way could he have stirred up this sudden exodus? Impossible; even a regiment in the forest could scarcely have put to rout these frightened creatures.

"What on earth," thought I, turning to watch the headlong flight of a fisher-cat, "what on earth has startled the beasts out at this time of night?"

I looked up into the sky. The placid glow of the fixed stars comforted me and I stepped on through the narrow spruce belt that leads down to the borders of the Lake of the Stars.

Wild cranberry and moose-bush entwined my feet, dewy branches spattered me with moisture, and the thick spruce needles scraped my face as I threaded my way over mossy logs and deep spongy tussocks down to the level gravel of the lake shore.

Although there was no wind the little waves were hurrying in from the lake and I heard them splashing among the pebbles. In the pale star glow thousands of water-lilies lifted their half-closed chalices toward the sky.

I threw myself full length upon the shore, and chin on hand, looked out across the lake.

Splash, splash, came the waves along the shore, higher, nearer, until a film of water, thin and glittering as a knife blade, crept up to my elbows. I could not understand it; the lake was rising, but there had been no rain. All along the shore the water was running up; I heard the waves among the sedge grass; the weeds at my side were awash in the ripples. The lilies rocked on the tiny waves, every wet pod rising on the swells, sinking, rising again until the whole lake was glimmering with undulating blossoms. How sweet and deep was the fragrance from the lilies. And now the water was ebbing, slowly, and the waves receded, shrinking from the shore rim until the white pebbles appeared again, shining like froth on a brimming glass.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HIS TERRIFIC WASTE OF TIME.

Awful Shock to Man Who for Years Had Written Extra Letter.

"Perhaps as severe a small shock as I ever got," said a man who is careful of his time, "struck me the other day when I discovered that for many years I had been misspelling a certain word by the introduction of an additional letter. It wasn't the misspelling of the word that disturbed me, it was the fact that misspelling it as I had done I had wasted so much time in writing it. But now I have begun to get back the time lost."

"I have selected a word that I find I frequently use, a word from which one letter can be eliminated without impairing its significance or its appeal to the eye, and from that word in writing I am now omitting that one letter."

"As I figure it, in about 17 years, by leaving out a letter from this word, I shall gain about as much time as I have lost by adding a letter to that other word. I shall square the account, and then I shall feel easier."

"Time is the most valuable thing we have, and I hate to waste it."

Bacteria in Street Mud.

In a gram of street mud, equal to a cube of earth with sides of about a quarter of an inch, there are enough bacteria, if placed in line, side by side, to cover 259.74 feet.

Keystone State Jots

Saltsburg.—The Vinton Colliery Co. has announced a reduction of 12 per cent in wages and of 20 per cent in house rents. The cut is made because of a decrease in business, and the company promises to return to the old wage scale as soon as business warrants.

Easton.—Dr. James W. Moore, professor of mathematics and experimental philosophy at Lafayette college, died suddenly just as he was about to be operated upon. He had been troubled with an ulcerated tooth and the tissues of the neck began swelling, blood poisoning having set in.

Butler.—The section of road known as the Hartstown cutoff, built at a cost of \$250,000 by the Bessemer & Lake Erie railroad through a swamp which long seemed a bottomless pit, has been used for passenger service for the first time. The Bessemer has been at work on this half mile section of track three years and hundreds of carloads of slag were used in filling the swamp.

Harrisburg.—The state department of agriculture gives a warning to farmers and others who buy fertilizers in its annual report on the analyses of the fertilizers sold in this state. The report says: "Many manufacturers after complying with the law requiring the printing of the guaranty insert additional items in their guaranties often with the result of misleading or confusing the buyer. The latter would do well to give heed to those items only that are to be given as the law requires. During the year just closed 629 samples of fertilizer were analyzed and several prosecutions brought for misbranding."

Harrisburg.—State protection may be withdrawn from the turkey buzzard. Under the new game laws, drafted by State Game Commissioner Kalbfus and approved by the legislative committee of the State Sportsmen's association, the protection given for years to the eagle, the osprey or fish hawk and the great blue heron has been taken away, it being considered that such birds are not beneficial and entitled to the protection of the law. The removal of the bar to killing of the slow-sailing scavengers of the fields and woods is urged and the committee on game will be asked to put it on the prescribed list.

Franklin.—An unusual suit has been brought in the equity courts here by the Odd Fellows' lodge at Emlenton against Mrs. A. O. Giering. In 1872 Col. O. C. Redick began the erection of a two-story building in Emlenton, and the Odd Fellows induced him to add a third story to provide a lodge room, which they purchased from him for \$2,320. Thus there were two estates in the property. Col. Redick's portion of the building passed to Mrs. Giering, and the Odd Fellows are now suing to compel her to repair the roof and the walls of the first and second stories. They contend that in purchasing the third floor they bought protection from the elements above and support from beneath.

Harrisburg.—The receipts of the state treasury for the month of February have run considerably ahead of those of any month for the last half year or more, amounting to \$2,627,800.86, and making the aggregate of the receipts for the quarter commencing December 1 and ending recently \$5,974,899.41. This sum is \$1,116,170 ahead of the payments at this time last year. The bulk of the receipts have come from state taxes on banks, trust companies and fire insurance companies through settlements with the auditor general. The general fund stands at the end of February at \$8,073,999.25 against \$6,515,399.44 at the close of January. The sinking fund is \$2,645,947.11, or \$300 less than in January.

Uniontown.—Through an order handed down by the court following an investigation of conditions at the Fayette county jail, William Cunningham is dismissed as turnkey and is held under \$2,400 bail to await the action of the grand jury upon presentments to be made. John Bungard, warden, is suspended pending determination of his case and is held under \$200 bail to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of furnishing liquor to prisoners; John Doyle, turnkey, is suspended and held under similar bail to await action on a charge of furnishing liquor to prisoners; Joseph H. King, deputy sheriff, is exonerated. Sheriff P. A. Johns is exonerated from blame, but is directed to make radical changes in the jail management and to meet the costs of the investigation.

Lewistown.—At a meeting of the Mifflin county board of commissioners the petition of the Juniata Valley Good Roads association for a \$500 contribution towards rebuilding the 12 miles of state road through the Lewistown Narrows was refused. The commissioners took the ground that the road had never been accepted by the county as a public highway. The association expected a donation of \$500 each from Mifflin and Juniata counties, and with the money the road could be put in good condition, with the aid of automobile clubs.

WESTERN CANADA'S SPLENDID CROP YIELD FOR 1908.

AMERICANS PROFITED LARGELY AND SEND BACK SATISFACTORY REPORTS.

The census branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, has completed its returns of the showing of Western Canada's grain yield for 1908, and the reports make very interesting reading. In the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which comprise what may be known as Central Canada, there was a total wheat yield of about 107,000,000 bushels, worth to the farmer about \$85,000,000; in addition to this the oat, barley and flax crops were worth another \$35,000,000. Letters have been received from many of the settlers from the United States. From these, that of Rev. Oscar L. King has been selected. He lives in the vicinity of Edmonton, Alberta, and what he says will be of interest to those who contemplate moving to Central Canada. Every line of the letter is interesting. Those who wish for the particulars as to how to secure homesteads and pre-emptions should write any Canadian Government agent. Mr. King says:

"Mr. M. V. McInnes, Detroit, Michigan: I am well satisfied with Alberta. This country offers excellent opportunities for anyone to make a good home for himself and family if he is willing to put up with a few hard knocks for the first two or three years. But it is worth a few hard knocks to get a 160-acre farm of rich, productive land with no mortgage on it. This province is well fitted for grains, stock raising and dairying. We have found the climate generally healthful, more healthful than Michigan, and although the thermometer sometimes drops to 40 degrees below zero in winter, yet we do not seem to feel that temperature any more than we did 5 or 10 degrees below zero in Michigan. We like the winters."

"The Government takes great interest in the education of the people and quickly adds the settlers in establishing schools where they are called for. The schools, though graded differently than those in the States, are efficient and advancing. Our great drawback has been the limited and inadequate railway facilities, but new roads are being rapidly built and many more are projected through various parts of the province. The new policy of the Alberta government to construct a great many branch lines throughout the province will greatly help all parts of the country. If those new settlers who have to go back a considerable distance from existing railroads and towns to find free homesteads will but locate along the line of a projected railroad they will in two or three years be near both town and railroad. When I first came to this country three and a half years ago the homestead I took was 75 miles from a railroad town; now there is a railroad 25 miles north, another 25 miles south, and a third is being built through my neighborhood."

"I think the prairie country or country that is partly prairie offers much better opportunities than the hilly portions."

BURBANKED.



Cecilia City.—What are you doing? Cyrus Cornsoggie—I'm pruning this apple tree.

Cecilia City.—What will science do next? Going to grow prunes on an apple tree!

In a Safe Place.

"We have a man in this prison who never tried to escape," declared the head keeper.

"What's he in for?" inquired the visitor.

"Bigamy," replied the head keeper.

—Bohemian.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of *Wm. H. H. H. H.*
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Deserves Censure.

A Boston woman is charged with throwing a pie in her husband's face. That's a fine way to waste pie!

Red, Weak, Watery Eyes Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Murine Doesn't Smart! Soothes Eye Pain. Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Illustrated Eye Book. At Druggists.

A woman wouldn't mind being poor so much if all her acquaintances were just a little poorer.

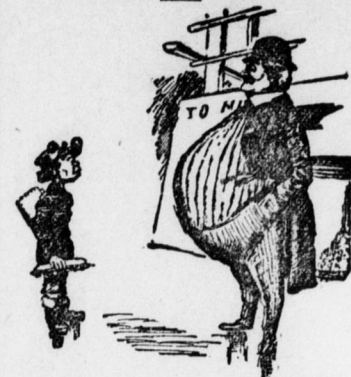
Try the Natural laxative, Garfield Tea! It overcomes constipation and regulates liver and kidneys. Samples sent upon request. Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Even in fishing for husbands it is generally the big ones that get away.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE." That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Life does not make us, we make life.—Kavanagh.

ON FAITH.



Fat Man—Did you polish 'em up nice?

Boy—Yep, look for yourself.

Fat Man—I'll take your word for it.

HAD AWFUL WEEPING ECZEMA.

Face and Neck Were Raw—Terrible Itching, Inflammation and Soreness—All Treatments Failed.

Cuticura Proved a Great Success.

"Eczema began over the top of my ear. It cracked and then began to spread. I had three different doctors and tried several things, but they did me no good. At last one side of my face and my neck were raw. The water ran out of it so that I had to wear medicated cotton, and it was so inflamed and sore that I had to put a piece of cloth over my pillow to keep the water from it, and it would stain the cloth a sort of yellow. The eczema itched so that it seemed as though I could tear my face all to pieces. Then I began to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and it was not more than three months before it was all healed up. Miss Ann Pearsons, Northfield, Vt., Dec. 19, 1907."

Putter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

CLASS THAT HUSBY WAS IN.

Possibly Wife Did Not Mean It Just That Way, But There It Was.

A husband and wife ran a freak show in a certain provincial town, but unfortunately they quarreled, and the exhibits were equally divided between them. The wife decided to continue business as an exhibitor at the old address, but the husband went on tour.

After some years' wandering the prodigal returned, and a reconciliation took place, as the result of which they became business partners once more. A few mornings afterward the people of the neighborhood were sent into fits of laughter on reading the following notice in the papers:

"By the return of my husband, my stock of freaks has been permanently increased."

Kisses and Matrimony.

The first stage of matrimony is when a woman kisses her husband to find out if he has been drinking. In the second stage if she does any kissing it is preliminary to asking him for money.—New York Telegram.

OWES HER LIFE TO

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Vienna, W. Va.—"I feel that I owe the last ten years of my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Eleven years ago I was a walking shadow. I had been under the doctor's care but got no relief. My husband persuaded me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it worked like a charm. It relieved all my pains and misery. I advise all suffering women to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

—Mrs. EMMA WHEATON, Vienna, W. Va.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases of any similar medicine in the country, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every such suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.



If you suffer from Fits, Falling Sickness, Spasms or have children, or friends that do so, my New Discovery will relieve them, and all you are asked to do is to send for a Free Bottle of

Dr. May's Epileptic Cure.

It has cured thousands where everything else failed. Sent free with directions. Express Prepaid. Guaranteed by May Medical Laboratory, under the National Food and Drug Act, June 30th, 1906. Guaranty No. 18971. Please give AGE and full address

Dr. W. H. MAY, 548 Pearl Street, New York City.

OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA

Escaped Terrors of Many Winters by Using Per-u-na.



Isaac Brock, 120 Years of Age.

Mr. Isaac Brock, of McLennan county, Tex., is an ardent friend to Per-u-na and speaks of it in the following terms: "Dr. Hartman's remedy, Per-u-na, I have found to be the best, if not the only reliable remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CATARRH and diarrhea. "Per-u-na has been my stand-by for many years, and I attribute my good health and my extreme age to this remedy. It exactly meets all my requirements. "I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine. I believe it to be especially valuable to old people." Isaac Brock.

HORTICULTURE

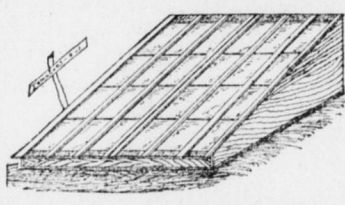


RAISE EARLY VEGETABLES.

A Two-Sash Hotbed for the Farmer's Garden.

It is you, brother farmer, who never takes any interest in the vegetable garden that I am talking to. I know there are lots of you who read this invaluable paper, who say, whether you think it or not, that it is the woman's place to fool around with garden stuff. If you do not know any better just come out and "acknowledge it and get into the habit." It's a mighty good one.

Set off a good half or, better, three-quarter acre piece of ground for a garden, urges Farmers' Review. Measure it well and break it up early.



Plan for a Good Farm Hotbed.

Plant a good assortment of good, reliable garden seed. Cultivate it well and you will be surprised how the supply of a variety of vegetables will cut down the meat bill and stop and call for the doctor so often. Then again a few baskets of corn, field or soup beans, taken to town occasionally brings in a nice amount of money. Fry it, and the habit of having an annual garden on the farm will grow on you.

I know a man who, when he started out for himself, would not take the butter or eggs to market that his wife managed to get ready. But now his daughters make regular trips to town with butter, buttermilk, sweet milk and eggs and he himself has learned better.

If you do not know how to make a hotbed, learn this spring and you will never regret or forget it. If you cannot get regular hotbed sash, good window sash will answer. Dig out a place two feet deep just about the size of your sash. Slide it up from the bottom of the hole with any old boards to keep the moles and mice out of the manure and prevent their coming up and destroying the seed or young plants. Make the frame above the ground tight so as to hold the heat and keep out the cold air. Give the sash plenty of slant to run off the water.

About the tenth of March fill the bed full of fermenting stable manure and pack it down. Put in about four inches of garden soil, level it down, put the sash on and let it alone for three or four days. As soon as the seed soil comes up in the bed stir the soil about an inch deep and plant your seed of tomatoes, pepper, both kinds, hot and mangle, cabbage, cauliflower, egg-plant and beets.

CULTIVATION THE KEY.

Orchard Will Not Do Well Unless Given Attention.

If you plant an orchard and think you have nothing to do but to pick the apples once a year, you will find your time and money thrown away. I should as quick think of raising corn without cultivation as apples, but you raise apple trees and corn on the same piece and give both the cultivation they need, says Solon Chase, a successful fruit grower of Maine. Plow deep, harrow fine, plant your trees and corn at the same time; the cultivation you give the corn will make the young trees grow.

A hoed crop doesn't hurt a young orchard if you will hoe the trees when you hoe the corn. After three hoed crops two years to corn and one year to potatoes, in the early spring seed to clover. In August cut a crop of hay when the clover is in bloom—a second crop of clover will grow up in the fall. The next spring turn in the clover sod and plant to corn again and follow with three hoed crops and a crop of clover. In this rotation don't cut but one crop of hay. In this way your orchard will come into bearing young and all the time you can raise paying crops. If you fertilize the ground the trees will get their part of it, if you make clean cultivation. Cultivation is the key to the growth of the apple tree.

When Cultivation Paid.

The advantage of orchard cultivation was clearly demonstrated the past year in almost all sections where there was opportunity of comparing the clean cultivation and sod systems. It was easily noticeable that the drouth during the season did not materially affect cultivated or mulched orchards, but in grass orchards half the crop dropped before maturity. The grass took up the moisture to such an extent that the trees suffered and consequently the fruit dropped. When the soil was under cultivation and a dust mulch was provided to prevent evaporation the supply of soil water was held for the use of the fruit trees. A full crop of fruit, according to the method practiced, was the result.

Keep Read Up.

This is the season when you rest the body some and work the gray matter more.

"THE MARRYING SQUIRE."

Justice George E. Law Has Broken All Records.

George E. Law, Justice of the Peace, 13½ Franklin St., Brazil, Ind., is known far and wide as the "Marrying Squire," from the fact that he has married more couples than any other official in Indiana. Judge Law wrote a letter in 1906, recommending Doan's Kidney Pills, which he said had made a bad back well, enabled him to sleep better nights and feel more fit for work. The treatment also cleared up the urine. On January 5, 1909, Judge Law confirmed his previous testimony. "I have recommended this remedy to many people since I first used it," said he.

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

LIVE AND LEARN.



Farmer Meddergrass—Waal, by clover! I knew them Chinese lived on 'tother side o' th' airth but hang me if I knew they had a through route!

\$33.00 PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS.

Colonists' one-way tickets Chicago to the Pacific coast, via the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line, are on sale daily during March and April at the rate of \$33.00. Correspondingly low rates from all points. Double berth in tourist sleeping car only \$7.00, through without change to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland. No extra charge on our personally conducted tours. Write for itinerary and full particulars to S. A. Hutchison, Manager Tourist Department, 212 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Up to the Editor.

The country editor kept nagging at his new apprentice and finding fault with his work until the criticism became wearisome.

Finally the worm turned. "Dye expect to get a second Hor'ce Greeley for five plunkers a week?" he demanded sarcastically. "If you do you are barking up the wrong sapling. I can't set type or sling ink with Ben Franklin or Hor'ce Greeley, not on my present recompense, but you make the salary six simoleons, cash down every Saturday night, and I'll pitch in and set the journalistic pinwheels a-buzzing in Punkinville and vicinity, even if I have to stay up seven nights a week to do it.

"There's my offer, blast yer stingy hide! And now if you don't get out a half way decent journal hereafter, it is the fault of your own meanness!"

Meant the Other Way.

Rear Admiral Sperry, commander-in-chief of the fleet returned from its triumphant sail around the world, sometimes has serious spells of absent mindedness. Several years ago he was talking with a group of fellow officers at the Naval War college at Newport, when one of them remarked that he had been ordered for duty on the Asiatic station.

"Are you going to take your wife with you?" Admiral Sperry inquired. "No," the officer replied.

"I think you are making a serious mistake," the admiral continued in positive terms. "I was out there in 1876 when an epidemic of cholera broke out, and hundreds of people died."—Sunday Magazine.

NEW IDEA

Helped Wis. Couple.

It doesn't pay to stick too closely to old notions of things. New ideas often lead to better health, success and happiness.

A Wis. couple examined an idea new to them and stepped up several rounds on the health ladder. The husband writes:

"Several years ago we suffered from coffee drinking, were sleepless, nervous, shallow, weak and irritable. My wife and I both loved coffee and thought it was a bracer." (delusion.)

"Finally, after years of suffering, we read of Postum and the harmfulness of coffee, and believing that to grow we should give some attention to new ideas, we decided to test Postum.

"When we made it right we liked it and were relieved of ills caused by coffee. Our friends noticed the change—fresher skin, steadier nerves, better temper, etc.

"These changes were not sudden, but relief increased as we continued to drink and enjoy Postum, and we lost the desire for coffee.

"Many of our friends did not like Postum at first, because they did not make it right. But when they boiled Postum according to directions on pkg., until it was dark and rich, they liked it better than coffee and were benefited by the change." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

ROUGH STUFFING.



The Tiger—It was bad enough to be cut off in my prime, but to be stuffed by an amateur taxidermist is really too hard to bear!

An Oratorical "Sisser."

A diffident man who had been asked to respond to a toast at a banquet grew more and more nervous as the time approached when he should be called on. When at last the critical moment arrived, he gripped the edge of the table and rose uncertainly.

"Gentlemen," he said, "when I heard I was to be called upon this evening I made the effort of my life, and really the result was a fine speech. I made one telling point after another—but I kept my scintillation strictly to myself for a surprise. Only myself and God knew that speech; and now—God only knows it."

And he sat down.—Lippincott's Magazine.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. WARDING, KINMAN & MARTIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Teacher of Physiology.

"Now we will dissect this odd little animal. But first, Jimmy Phalg, will you tell me what we have here?" Jimmy—"Faith, and it's called a bat, sir." Teacher—"Very well. Now, how many kinds of bats are there?" Jimmy—"There are folvie. The black bat, the red bat, the acrobat, the baseball bat and the brickbat, sir."

A Cure For Colds and Grip.

There is inconvenience, suffering and danger in a cold, and the wonder is that people will take so few precautions against colds. One or two Lane's Pleasant Tablets (be sure of the name) taken when the first sniffly feeling appears, will stop the progress of a cold and save a great deal of unnecessary suffering. Druggists and dealers generally sell these tablets, price 25 cents. If you cannot get them send to Orator F. Woodward, Le Roy, N. Y. Sample free.

Seems But Yesterday.

"I heard a girl say to-day that the Trilby craze was before her time. She was grown, too."

"What's the answer?" "We are growing old, my boy. We are growing old."

There Has Recently Been Placed

In all the drug stores an aromatic, pleasant herb cure for woman's ills, called Mother Gray's AUSTRALIAN LEAF. It is the only certain regulator. Quickly relieves female weaknesses and backache, kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. At all druggists or by mail 60 cents. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

Up to Him.

"Do you think you can manage with my salary of \$12 a week, darling?" he asked, after she had said yes.

"I'll try, Jack," replied she. "But what will you do?"—Universalist Leader.

If it's Your Eye Use Pettit's Eye Salve, for inflammation, styes, itching lids, eye aches, defects of vision and sensitivity to strong lights. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Many a fellow who tells a girl he would lay down his life for her is afraid to take a chance by breaking the news to her father.

For relieving Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are effective. 25 cents a box. Samples free. John L. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.

Happiness is measured not by the enlargement of the possessions, but of the heart.—Ruskin.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, burning, protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

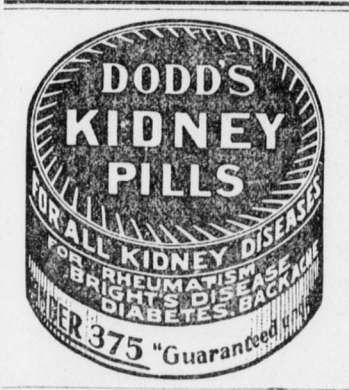
Tell a married man he doesn't look fit and he will be terribly flattered.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Our powers owe much of their energy to our hopes.—Johnson.

If Your Feet Ache or Burn get a 25c package of Allen's Foot-Paste. It gives quick relief. Two million packages sold yearly.

Faith is obedience, not confidence.—Macdonald.



POTATOES 60 cts. a bu.

Largest grower of seed potatoes and early vegetables in the world. Big catalog free or send 16c in stamps and receive catalog and 1000 kernels each of onions, carrots, celery, radishes, 150c lettuce, rutabaga, turnips, 100c parsnips, 10c tomatoes, 100c melons, 1200c charming flower seeds, in all 10000 kernels, easily worth \$1.00 of any man's money. Or send 20c and we will send you a pkg. of Earliest Seed of the Sweet Corn.

Says Country People Should Know of This

A New Drug Compound Which Relieves Constipation and Purifies the System.

It seems certain that the farming class of people will be free from many of the common ills heretofore affecting them as the new drug compound called cascaraol pills is far more effective and a hundred times cheaper than the table and mineral waters used by the rich. In fact, one of these little cascaraol pills (Blackburn's) is far more effective as a mild blood cleansing physic than a whole bottle of some vile salts or mineral waters and the action is pleasurable, not drastic. This cascaraol pill does not cause the usual griping, straining and pain which accompany the action of cathartic pills and mineral waters. It is just a new scientific drug compound made from castor oil, cascara, wild lemon, black cherry, sulphur, etc., but being made in large quantities by the Blackburn Products Co., Dept. K., of Dayton, Ohio, it is sold in packages of 15 for 10 cents or 45 for 25 cents, and any druggist can supply the reader. The above firm will gladly send a free package to any one who writes for it. If the reader wants the experience of a pleasurable physic, tonic and blood purifier, write for the free package to-day.



For Lame Back

An aching back is instantly relieved by an application of Sloan's Liniment.

This liniment takes the place of massage and is better than sticky plasters. It penetrates—without rubbing—through the skin and muscular tissue right to the bone, quickens the blood, relieves congestion, and gives permanent as well as temporary relief.

Sloan's Liniment

has no equal as a remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, or any pain or stiffness in the muscles or joints.

Price 25c., 50c., and \$1.00.

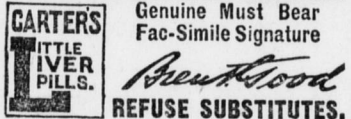
Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Sloan's book on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry sent free.



FOR PINK EYE DISTEMPER CATARRH FEVER AND ALL NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES. Cures the sick and acts as a preventive for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy, 50 cents and \$1.00 a bottle; \$5.00 and \$10.00 the dozen. Sold by all druggists and horse goods houses, or sent express paid, by the manufacturers. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, GOSHEN, INDIANA.



Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Bowel Complaint. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.



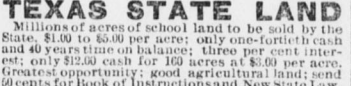
KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE. PLANTEN'S TRADE MARK. G & C OR BLACK CAPSULES. SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES. DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c. H. PLANTEN & SON, 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.



gives immediate relief. Sold by all medical instrument dealers and leading druggists in United States and Canada. Catalog and price list sent on application. THE MCINTOSH & MCINTOSH TRUST CO., 812 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of Trusses and sole makers of the genuine stamped "MCINTOSH" Supporter.



Buy Direct—Save Money. Cotton Seed Meal, Linseed Oil Meal, Codd Meal, Gluten Feed, Bran, Middlings, Ground Corn and Oats, Poultry Feeds, Tankage, etc. Everything in line of Dairy, Horse and Poultry Feeds in mixed carloads, at straight car lot wholesale prices. What can you use? Let us quote you delivered prices. Ask for free booklet on feeding. Bartlett Cotton & Linseed Meal Co., Jackson, Mich.



Millions of acres of school land to be sold by the State, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per acre; only one-fourth cash and 40 years time on balance; three per cent interest; only \$12.00 cash for 100 acres at \$1.00 per acre. Greatest opportunity; good agricultural land; send 9 cents for book of instructions and New State Land. J. S. Snyder, School Land Locator, 100 N. 9th St., Austin, Tex. Reference, Austin National Bank.

PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

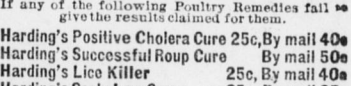


The Reason I Make and Sell More Men's \$3.00 & \$3.50 Shoes Than Any Other Manufacturer is because I give the wearer the benefit of the most complete organization of trained experts and skilled shoemakers in the country. The selection of the leathers for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making in every department, is looked after by the best shoemakers in the shoe industry. It could show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make. My Method of Tanning the Soles makes them More Flexible and Longer Wearing than any others. Shoes for Every Member of the Family, Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children. For sale by shoe dealers everywhere. CAUTION! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. East Color Eyelets Used Exclusively. Catalog mailed free. W. L. DOUGLAS, 167 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

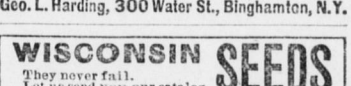
Money Returned. If any of the following Poultry Remedies fail to give the results claimed for them.

Harding's Positive Cholera Cure 25c. By mail 40c.
Harding's Successful Roup Cure 25c. By mail 50c.
Harding's Lice Killer 25c. By mail 40c.
Harding's Scaly Leg Cure 25c. By mail 35c.
Harding's Sheep Dip \$1.25 per gallon.
If your dealer cannot supply you, I will. Take no substitute. Catalog free.

Geo. L. Harding, 300 Water St., Binghamton, N.Y.



They never fail. Let us send you our catalog. It is free and tells you all about vegetable, farm and field seeds, that never disappoint you when harvest time comes. Wisconsin Seed Growers' Ass'n., La Crosse, Wis.



Cleanse and beautify the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Prevents the hair from falling out. Cure to its youthful vigor. Hair falls out, itching scalp, dandruff, and all other troubles. Sold at all druggists.



If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water. A. N. K.—(1909—10) 2272.

Western Canada the Pennant Winner

"The Last Best West"

160 ACRES IN WESTERN CANADA FREE. The government of Canada now gives to every actual settler 160 acres of wheat-growing land free and an additional 160 acres at \$3.00 an acre. The 300,000 contented American settlers making their homes in Western Canada is the best evidence of the superiority of that country. They are becoming rich, growing from 25 to 50 bushels wheat to the acre; 60 to 110 bushels oats and 45 to 60 bushels barley, besides having splendid herds of cattle raised on the prairie grass. Dairying is an important industry.

The crop of 1908 still keeps Western Canada in the lead. The world will soon look to it as its food-producer.

"The thing which most impressed us was the magnitude of the country that is available for agricultural purposes."—National Editorial Correspondence, 1908.

Low railway rates, good schools and churches, markets convenient, prices the highest, climate perfect.

Lands are for sale by Railway and Land Companies. Descriptive pamphlets and maps sent free. For railway rates and other information apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Law Building, Toledo, Ohio.



